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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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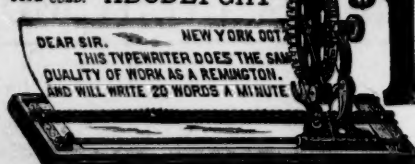
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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE MAN, OR THE PLATFORM?

SENATORS M. S. QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND G. G. VEST, OF MISSOURI; AND REPRESENTATIVES C. A. BOUTELLE, OF MAINE, J. C. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN, W. L. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND C. D. KILGORE, OF TEXAS.

North American Review, New York, May.

SENATOR QUAY:

SHOULD party fealty depend upon the character of the candidate rather than upon the issue he is put forward to represent? As regards the politics of the United States to-day, the question may be briefly and readily answered.

The conventions of the great political parties at Minneapolis and Chicago next month will present to the electors two can-

didates for the Presidency. They will also place before the people their statements of belief, and opposing theories of legislation and administration. The candidate elected will be charged with the duty of administering the office so as to carry out, wherever practicable, the principles enunciated by his party simultaneously with his nomination. Thus, once in four years, is presented to our people a choice, not only between men, but between policies of government. The relative importance of either varies with the year, almost with the hour. The battle of 1884 was a contest of personality. Issues were obscured by flights of missiles aimed at the character of the candidates, and the result was believed by many to have been determined neither by the strength of the batteries of abuse nor the accuracy of the artillerists, but by skillful jugglery with the ballot-boxes of a limited and thickly-populated portion of a single State.

The campaign of 1888 was preëminently one of issues rather than of candidates. The campaign of 1892 will again be conducted upon principle rather than personality.

As party organizations have wrought, since Presidential nominations have been made by national conventions, there has been no occasion when voters ought not to base their choice of parties upon platforms rather than upon candidates.

SENATOR VEST:

The time will never come in a country controlled by popular suffrage when platforms will not be framed and candidates selected with the leading purpose of carrying elections. The art of constructing a platform so as to suit many interests and opinions, exposing as little surface as possible to the fire of the enemy, is with conventions an important feature of partisan management; but the public generally has come to regard these quadrennial manifestoes as likely to receive little attention from the party after the canvass. Hence political platforms have steadily deteriorated in their influence upon voters, until their platitudes must be looked upon as a funct on similar to the brass bands and torchlight processions, which are expected to attract the citizen's attention, although they may not affect his judgment.

It is useless to deny that party bonds are more easily broken than formerly, and that the personality of candidates is becoming more potent. The party which offers an unworthy candidate must pay the penalty by losing popular respect and confidence.

THE HON. C. A. BOUTELLE:

Under our form of government the object of elections is to secure the most satisfactory representation of the wishes of the people in the administration, whence it seems natural that more importance should be attached to declarations of principle and policy than to the individuality of candidates who are put forward as the exponents of the doctrines of the parties.

My conclusion is that the declarations of principles and policies will in this year's campaign, as in the past, have greater influence with voters than the personality of candidates. Of course this view is predicated upon the condition that the candidates shall be fairly acceptable and representative men; for, while the American people have more regard for principles than individuals, the nomination of an unmistakably bad man for the great office of President of the United States is a dangerous experiment for any party.

THE HON. J. C. BURROWS:

Parties never make issues—issues form parties and so crystallize individual thought into political action.

If the platform contains a clear and unequivocal declaration

of party faith and purposes touching all matters of political controversy, and the candidate in his acceptance fully endorses the principles of the party as set forth, the voter, if his views are in harmony with the candidate and the platform, can give to such party a conscientious and vigorous support.

But party principles, as expressed in party platforms, and supplemented by party power are stronger than the convictions and purposes of any one man, and in the end will surely prevail. The voter should look to the platform in determining his political action.

THE HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON:

It may be laid down as a rule that no voter ought to support a party whose programme as to great questions he does not approve, or to vote for a Presidential candidate whose personal and political integrity he does not believe to be above reproach.

When the people are in dead earnest as to important public questions, they will not tolerate any juggling with them in platforms, and they choose leaders more for their merits than for reasons of expediency. In less earnest times the "dark horse," or unknown candidate, who has few party antagonisms and a brief or colorless public record is often taken as a stronger runner than a real party leader.

I believe that the man is, in the long run, more important than the platform; first, because the parties, as a rule, occupy well-known positions on public issues; and, secondly, because in the character and ability of the candidate we find the best pledge of the party's sincerity and professions.

THE HON. C. D. KILGORE.

The principles professed by a party, and upon which it seeks public favor, by modern usage find expression in party platforms. Such platforms declare boldly on such principles and policy as have the united and enlightened sanction of the party, cautiously on such as are not yet fully baptized into party fellowship.

Party conventions do not create, but merely advance, policies and principles. These are greater than men and parties and platforms—are immutable and ever-living. The people understand them as well before as after the convention.

The people are strongly wedded to a pure and aggressive policy, vitalized by a lofty regard for principle and clean methods. They are, as a mass, loyal to the leadership which tends to elevate and purify the politics of the country. The history of Presidential contests demonstrates, with fairly conclusive force, that the personality of the candidate has more to do with success than any declaration of principles contained in the platform. The people will support with enthusiasm a candidate whose character and standing command their admiration, though the platform may not meet the sanction of their judgment.

SACRIFICING THE FIRST-BORN: ENGLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

E. R. SPEARMAN.

Westminster Review, London, April.

ENGLAND is a cruel mother. Most of her colonial children have been born against her will, and she has often tried to strangle them both before and after birth. Though thus begotten, they, strangely enough, have invariably regarded their parent with unquenchable love, seeking her favor with rich gifts and valuable services, only to be insulted and plundered. Fostering care of her colonies has never been the rule of the greatest colonizing nation the world has ever seen. More than one of England's colonies have been driven beyond the limits of endurance. Time has always, however, brought them back, if not always to political allegiance yet to intimate sympathy. Hard as has been the measure meted out to all her colonies by England, to none has she been a more unnat-

ural parent than to her first-born, the child of her youthful maternity as a breeder of other commonwealths from the bosom of her own.

"*Toujours l'audace*" is the controversial maxim of all Frenchmen of whatever school since Danton laid down the law. No better illustration could be asked for than the French methods employed in the late controversy with England over the Newfoundland fishery, in which, in clear defiance of the express stipulations and definitions of treaties, the term French Shore is put forward as involving sovereign rights on a portion of the island.

On the English side, it is really a sorry sight to behold politicians, even Cabinet Ministers who have the direction of the empire in their hands, so palpably ignorant of the nature and history of England's rights in Newfoundland. Taking their cue from French pretensions, they talk about the much-disputed French rights as something reserved by France at some fabulous cession of the island to England.

The Island was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot on June 24, 1493, and was formally taken possession of by Sir Humphrey Gilbert under letters patent from the English "Queene's most excellent Maestie." This was done in the presence of the fleets of England, Spain, and Portugal, and of other nations, and Gilbert caused all the masters and principal officers to repair to his tent to hear his commission read. This early possession has been fortified by uninterrupted occupancy. The island has been invaded by the French and others in war times, but never conquered. The French visitors (like all other foreigners) have been from the first merely guests on the shores of Newfoundland, and if they become obnoxious, England has every right, moral and legal, to refuse them further hospitality.

In the seventeenth century, the French, holding the Dominion of Canada, it was not considered of serious moment that they should have temporary hospitality on totally unoccupied English shore, near the French settlements, and remote from our own. In course of time, this hospitality became a serious matter to the French sailors, and diplomats had to take it into account in settling treaties of peace. Hence the treaty of Ryswick, the origin of all future French territorial claims, allowed France half an island—the French having almost conquered the whole. This ignominy to England was partly wiped away by the treaty of Utrecht, when the French agreed to evacuate their settlements, but were allowed the fishing rights now in force, coupled with the most carefully worded restrictions, which debarred them from erecting any buildings on the shore, beyond the board stages and huts necessary and usual for the drying of fish; and from "resorting to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish." The French claim is not only the oldest existing commercial compact we are now tied by, but is the only portion of the treaty of Utrecht still in force. The cession to the French of the small islands St. Pierre and Miquelon at the time Canada was ceded to England came from avowed motives of humanity; some harbor of refuge for the French fishermen where no dispute as to their occupancy could occur. The grant of these islands were accompanied by conditions which are by no means observed to-day. Yet, although England winks at this French obligation as obsolete, it calls upon the Newfoundlanders to devoutly reverence a series of stipulations a half century older still.

The Newfoundlanders have been abused by "inspired pens" and high officials in England for refusing to accept the treaty of 1885. The true reason of the rejection was this. The accomplished French surveyor made a plan which looks delightful on paper—to the uninitiated. The English settlers were surrendered parts of the disputed shore, but here a bit, and there a bit, was reserved absolutely to France. Now, these bits happened to include all the good harbors of the coast. All settlement and mining ventures would be impossible. No

wonder Newfoundlanders rose in wrath against such a sacrifice.

The Newfoundlanders must be absolutely masters of their own land, and for this happy release they will, doubtless, be both willing and able to pay a sufficient price. Way back to Edward VI., an Act of Parliament declared the Newfoundland Fisheries an unlicensed privilege of every Englishman. We practically allow the said fisheries to-day to be the unlicensed privilege of all mankind. But Newfoundland itself is our own, our eldest born. We should deserve to be wiped away from the list of honorable nations if we do not stand by the island in this hour of her distress.

INCALCULABLE ROOM FOR IMMIGRANTS.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Forum, New York, May.

IT is very difficult to deal with the problem of immigration in mere figures. One must apply the imagination to the potential of this country and to the neighboring Dominion of Canada, which must in the nature of things soon be dealt with as practically a part of our Union, either through actual union or what would be substantially the same thing, through reciprocal free trade. The mission of the English-speaking people of this continent is to promote peace and good will, and, by way of an abundant production at the lowest cost from which the highest wages are derived, to compel Europe to disarm by assuming such control over the commerce of the world that no nation or State can compete with us which is burdened with standing armies, war debts, and heavy taxes—consequently working at high cost of production, from which very low rates of wages are derived.

It is stated that in ten years, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, the number of immigrants landed in this country was 5,250,000. My purpose is to deal with the main question: Shall ordinary immigrants be restricted or kept out by tax or otherwise? As regards paupers, criminals, or incapables, there can be no question; they should be kept out. The argument upon which the proposition for taxation or exclusion is based seems to be mainly that our free land has been disposed of by the Government, and that we have no longer any land to give away. Admitted; what has it to do with the question? The disposal of land by original owners has no necessary connection with the occupancy and productive use of the land.

I once said to an intelligent and experienced cotton-manufacturer of Manchester, England, who remarked that the status of Great Britain was becoming such as to make the future welfare of her people a serious question: "If you will send from England and Scotland intelligent and industrious men to occupy that portion of a single State of the United States by which it exceeds the Empire of Germany in area, comprising a little patch which will itself be larger than Great Britain, we will presently return to you from that now unoccupied territory the present cotton crop of the United States [then four million bales] and the present wheat crop of the United States [then two hundred and fifty million bushels]. We will support all the people who make these crops on what we do not export; and if you are not satisfied, we will also feed cattle upon the winter wheat in order to keep it below the first joint until after the danger from the frost, and we will then send you a large amount of meat from that product." Of course, I referred to the State of Texas, and to the counties mainly in the Northwest which are at present sparsely populated. I remarked upon the Indian Territory of about fifty thousand square miles, also No Man's Land, now called Oklahoma, which added together would make up another body of territory of about the same area as Great Britain which would ultimately be brought to the use of mankind.

I now call attention to a third area, then assumed to be almost a desert, the "Llano Estacado," or Staked Plain.

Within this area, which comprises a part of the "Panhandle" of Texas, with some counties lying immediately adjacent thereto, are comprised some thirty thousand square miles of land. The rainfall here is some twenty-five inches per year, sufficient for great productivity for grazing, and there is abundant underground water. The soil is exceedingly fertile. The wheat crops, beginning only a few years ago, amounted last year to about five million bushels. It is likely also to be one of the areas most suitable to fruit production in greatest variety.

Bearing in mind that the wheat crop of our country is raised on a little bit of land, not exceeding two per cent. of the area of the country (omitting Alaska), namely, upon 60,000 square miles; that under rude cultivation we make only about one-half or two-thirds of a fair crop from that area, and yet that we raise a great deal more than our people can consume, all having enough; when we consider also that all our other grain crops occupy not more than six per cent. of the same territory—we may begin to witness the fact that as yet the potential of this country in food supply has not begun to depend upon anything but the roughest, crudest, and most unscientific methods of agriculture applied to an insignificant part of our territory. Therefore, there can be no lack of land at present, or within any computable period of time; for no one yet knows the productive capacity of an acre of land anywhere. Witness the market gardens in Paris,* where occupants hire a barren spot and make soil, as well as abundant crops to sell.

Admitting the difficult problem presented by the crowded portions of our Eastern cities, it may be observed that this population is not increasing in the slums and tenement houses. No great proportion of the five and one-quarter million immigrants who have come here within the past ten years could have stayed in the cities; if they had, the people of New York would have not been disappointed in the results of the eleventh census.

During the twenty-seven years since 1865, we have had, subject to temporary variations, a steady advance in the rate of wages, a steady reduction in the cost of labor per unit of product, and a corresponding reduction in the price of goods of almost every kind to the consumer.

To the writer, it seems almost pusillanimous to refuse a refuge to the oppressed and to the industrious and capable of other lands for fear that the institutions of this country may suffer.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Cosmopolitan, New York, May.

THE spoils system of making appointments to and removals from office is so wholly and unmixedly evil, is so emphatically un-American and un-democratic, and is so potent a force for degradation in our public life that it is difficult to believe that any intelligent man of ordinary decency who has looked into the subject can be its advocate. On the other hand, the merit system, which we are striving to put in its place, has been proved by actual trial to work so well that it is difficult to understand how there can be any opposition to it.

The two systems are now working side by side in our Government service. About a fourth of the offices under the Federal Government are administered in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law. The remaining three-fourths are administered as they all were until within the last nine years—in accordance with that most pernicious maxim, To the victors belong the spoils. In a nutshell, the spoils or patronage theory is that public office is primarily designed for

*See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 3, p. 62, for article on this subject.

partisan plunder, and that the victorious party is entitled to loot the departments at Washington, the navy yards, the post-offices, the custom houses, and the like, on precisely the same grounds that entitled Tilly's veterans to the loot of Magdeburg. To politicians holding this view, the first question regarding a new appointment should be as to the services the appointee has rendered, or can render, to some big party chief or organization of the victorious faction, with, as a secondary matter, an inquiry into the man's fitness to hold the position sought. The more disreputable politicians—such as swarm in the lower wards of New York, for instance—consider any inquiry into a man's fitness to perform the duties of the place an unworthy concession to business principles, and pay heed solely to questions of political expediency (even of criminal political expediency) in making their appointments.

The merit theory is that a man should be appointed to office, not with the idea of benefiting the fortunes of any political chief or faction, but with the idea of performing the work, for the whole public, which the whole public is taxed to pay for, and that he should be appointed because he has shown in common-sense tests, in open, fair competition, that he is, of all the candidates who have come forward, the one who is presumably best fitted to perform the duties of the place sought. This method is now actually followed in dealing with over 30,000 places under the Federal Government, and its workings have been tested in these places during several years. The grade of public servants thus obtained is decidedly superior to that obtained under the old system.

But, above all, we believe that the merit system, thoroughly applied, will immeasurably raise the tone of politics. The spoils system has a distinct tendency to drive the best men from public life. It puts a premium upon the arts of the party trickster and factional manipulator, doubly dangerous because it gives him power in the caucuses, primaries, and nominating conventions, and thus accomplishes the most rapid work of degradation within the party. As the result of ten years careful study and actual participation in partisan politics, I unhesitatingly say that the main use to which the offices are put is the gaining of factional or personal supremacy within the party, not the overthrow of the opposite party.

To abolish the spoils system is to minimize the weight in the party of those particularly sordid and unlovely beings who tread the lowest and most devious political paths as a means of livelihood.

Thanks to the merit system in the departmental service at Washington, some ten thousand places are under direct supervision of the Civil Service Commission, and the business of obtaining employment therein has been put upon the same clean, healthy basis that marks the business of getting employment in any big private enterprise. If a man wishes to try for a position, all he has to do is to write to the Commission for information. He then enters some examination which is held near the place where he lives, and is therein tested fairly, and in a perfectly common sense way as to his capacities for performing the peculiar duties incident to the position sought. If he does not pass well, he fails to get the position, for he does not deserve it. If he does pass well compared to the others in the examination, and if it is a position for which there is any demand, he is almost certain to get it. He need not bother himself about any outside influence whatsoever; it will be entirely useless to him. All he does is to stay home and go about his work, and to wait until he receives a notification from Washington of his appointment. Once in, he has no fear of having his place declared vacant in order that some outsider with political backing may be put into it. He has only to do his duty.

No class of employés or of applicants for office has been so greatly benefitted by the change as the class of respectable women. The old system put a premium on such qualities as brazen importunity and total lack of delicacy and refinement,

for it was only the persistent and pushing who could force their claims upon the reluctant attention of overworked appointing officers. It bettered a woman's chances very much in an inverse ratio to her real desirability. She had to implore outside help to get into office, and appeal for sympathy and support to every influential personage to keep her in after she was there. It is hardly necessary to point out the field for abuse opened by this development of the old spoils system. Now a woman who is in office is in no danger of being turned out, unless she fails in the performance of her official work; and a woman seeking employment has only to show that she is well qualified for the position she seeks. All personal and political considerations are eliminated from the choice.

OSTRICH POLITICS.

TH. BARTH.

Die Nation, Berlin, April.

THE comic scene in a recent sitting of the Prussian House of Deputies, when, under protestations of indomitable battle-lust, every sword rattled in its sheath, is characteristic of the whole political position in which we find ourselves. They would, but dare not. There is dissatisfaction, but at the same time a dread of the consequences of a too open expression of it. Each endeavors to justify his own silence by ascribing it to statesmanlike ability and patriotism; as a matter of fact, however, it is due to impotency.

The present Chamber of Deputies, a mere compromise-product of the latest Bismarckian period, has long ceased to be the genuine expression of the popular will. The majority knowing this, dare not come to a rupture with the government; on this account, too, they avoid every discussion of fundamental principles. Such a discussion of first principles could hardly have been avoided, if the question of the separation of the Chancellorship of the Empire from the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry had been made the subject of exhaustive discussion.

But the problem is not got rid of by simply playing the ostrich game, for it affects the entire political relation of Prussia to the German Empire.

Everyone would regard it as absurd to suppose that Prussia could, in any circumstances, play other than the most conspicuous rôle in Germany.

There is, consequently, no item of Prussian politics in which the whole country has not a warranted interest. A conspicuous instance in which this fact made itself felt was in the recent antagonism to the School Bill, which was as bitterly opposed in the other States of Germany as in Prussia itself. This interest in the political development of Prussia betrays an instinctive good sense, which should be cordially greeted by every opponent of sectarianism.

But if the political interests of Prussia and of the Empire are inseparable, it goes without saying that the guiding statesman in the Empire must also be the guiding statesman in Prussia. If the separation of the ministerial presidency from the Chancellorship of the Empire were a mere formality, if Caprivi were to continue to hold the reins of Prussian politics, there would be nothing more to say. The change would be of no significance. But this view of the question is inadmissible. The Chancellor of the Empire has placed himself on record as stating that he resigned his directorate of Prussian politics in favor of Count von Eulenberg. The situation is changed. Count von Caprivi has given it to be clearly understood that he earnestly contemplates confining himself in general to the politics of the Empire, and its foreign relations. On Prussian questions he will, of course, be listened to respectfully; but he will not be expected to take the initiative, nor to take the part of a Prussian parliamentary representative. Gradually the control of Prussian affairs will pass from his hands. There is further the probability that there will be occasional friction between

the Chancellor of the Empire and the Prussian Minister, leading to considerable differences of opinion.

It is true that the Emperor of Germany, who appointed the Chancellor, and the King of Prussia, who appointed the Prussian Minister, are one person, in whose will—it is by many supposed—all friction will finally adjust itself. This view involves the idea that the monarch might be his own Chancellor and his own Minister-president, making all the Ministers of the Empire mere figure-heads, as they are in Prussia. That would be essentially the attitude assumed by Frederick the Great towards his ministers, and, in a somewhat modified form, the attitude of the President of the United States towards his secretaries. There is only one difference. The President of the Union is elected only for a limited period, and is responsible to the people for the management of affairs; while with us King and Kaiser are permanent and irresponsible functionaries. An irresponsible head of the State cannot at the same time be the responsible director of a naturally varying policy. All considerations lead back, therefore, to the fundamental requirement that the King reign, but that he do not rule; that, on the contrary, he intrust the government to those in whom he has confidence. Among these there should be one whose will should suffice to weld the weightiest acts of government into a defensible system, and this man in Prussia should be no other than the German Imperial Chancellor.

Prince Bismarck knew what he was doing when he, as *primus inter pares*, emphatically defended his position against royal encroachments, and refused to allow ministers to receive instructions direct from the monarch over his head. His comprehension of constitutional necessities was extraordinarily keen, the moment his own position came into question. The enforcement of this right principle led eventually to Bismarck's downfall. The want of energy for the enforcement of this principle inaugurated the latest crisis. A formal renunciation of the enforcement of this principle now confronts us.

Does anyone believe that this can be carried further?

SOCIOLOGICAL.

CHAUVINISM.

DR. C. MÜHLING.

Gartenlaube, Leipzig, April.

AT this close of the nineteenth century, the Old World is oppressed by the dread of two anticipated events as by a paralyzing nightmare: the dread of a social revolution and the dread of the next war. Both events are regarded by all European peoples as terrible catastrophes, threatening the overthrow of our civilization, and the annihilation of all its achievements. They who regard the realization of the Social-democratic idea as possible and desirable, look, for the most part, to the next war for the realization of their hopes. And even they shrink appalled from the thought of the terrible European upheaval, and the inexpressible evils that must attend it. Even they preach peace; how much more, then, the other classes of the community! From the thrones of princes, from the pulpits of the Church, from the benches of Parliament, from the temples of science and art, from the workshops of industry, there rises no prayer to heaven more intent in its earnestness than the prayer for continued peace.

How is it, then, that the unanimity of this desire for peace fails to extinguish the fear of war? How is it that the individual doubts the realization of a wish which he knows animates all hearts? Peace or war—Do they not flow from the free determination of the people and their rulers? Are we helpless in the presence of some mysterious fate, which steers the helm of human events independently of the actors in the drama, crushing our wills beneath its own pressure? I cannot accept any such sorrowful interpretation of the course of history. Were this the case, progress would be no merit, and

retrogression no cause of censure, and Fatalism would long since have waved its dark pennant far beyond the confines of the Ottoman empire, and enthralled the nations in its dark shadow.

No! human destinies are the fruit of human will and endeavor. I do not say that the course of history is determined by the majority: the investigator, seeking the relationship of the will to the act, must weigh votes as well as count them: the influence of the individual will depends upon the power of the willer. But when a wish finds unanimous accord among high and low, like this intense desire for peace, it must insure its own realization. The fear of war in an age desirous of peace can consequently have no foundation except in the thought that some powerful impulse or desire may animate some powerful individual or mass of a people, extinguishing the longing for peace, and inflaming the desire for war. No dark powers influence the destiny of humanity from without, but the sentiments of the popular heart, if I may use such a collective expression, are the forces which urge and guide it from within. Anyone, reading the peoples' hearts in connection with this view, may see at a glance that, in spite of the almost universal desire for peace, the fear of war is nevertheless justified.

Of all the emotions, desires, and impulses which inflame the human breast, and which, in spite of a general desire for peace, never cease to engender discontent, the most dangerous is *Chauvinism*. This ill weed has raised its head to a greater or less extent in all European States, and has even found a footing in America. Nowhere has it flourished so luxuriantly as in France. It is no mere chance that the word Chauvinism is of French origin. Our Western neighbors first experienced the need of an especial term to indicate a sentiment for which the expression "national pride" was inadequate. The term was coined by satire, the mighty weapon which is rarely wielded until the evil at which it is aimed has assumed vast proportions. In Scribe's comedy "Le soldat laboureur," the hero is a soldier of the army of Napoleon I., whose admiration for the emperor was boundless, and whose national pride caused him to ascribe all good qualities to his countrymen, and to be blind to their faults. The name of Scribe's hero was Chauvin, and when his name was intimately associated in the national mind with the exaggerated sentiments which inspired him, and produced so agreeable a titillation in the breasts of his countrymen, his name was aptly chosen to stand for his especial characteristic.

Chauvinism reached its highest personification in Boulanger. A man of mediocre abilities, worthy of no higher distinction than he achieved, viz., that of being the hero of the concert halls, he, nevertheless, by his Chauvinistic utterances and promises of a glorious revenge for the defeat sustained by French arms in 1870, came very near precipitating Europe into another bloody war. And the sentiment survives; the passionate Chauvinism which found expression in verse towards the end of 1886, which—apostrophizing Boulanger as "Général Revanche," promised him that he should be "more than king, more even than God, if he would restore to France her lost honor and provinces"—is hardly slumbering, and seeks only the occasion to burst forth into action.

Without exposing ourselves to the charge of Pharisaical righteousness, we Germans may certainly claim that we have never been animated by the exaggerated sentiment now known as Chauvinism. Isolated examples of the type have indeed reared their heads on German soil; but never has the sentiment subordinated the great body of the people to its boundless demands, never has it dethroned good sense and conscience, as was the case with our Western neighbors. On the contrary it is to be wished that the good sentiment which is only perverted in Chauvinism, the pride of nationality, would more than ever before animate all our actions. Let us foster a true national pride which is as far removed from a cowardly want of self-appreciation, as from a vainglorious self-esteem. We cannot be too thankful for the blessing we have achieved: a great, strong, united German fatherland.

POSSIBLE PROGRESSION IN THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM W. McLANE.

Andover Review, Boston, April.

THE people of the United States are the heirs of two systems of laws; the one system is religious, the other system is political. The one system is derived from Hebrew legislation, modified in its transmission by Christianity; the other system is derived from Roman law, modified in its transmission by the customs of Teutonic nations. The "Ten Commandments" of the Hebrews and the "Twelve Decemviral Tables" of the Romans form the earliest written basis of our legal codes; and it is well known that the customs of the Teutonic nations form the basis of our common law. That our laws have been affected by Hebrew legislation, is apparent in a case like that of the colony of Connecticut which based its legislative acts upon the laws of Moses, and cited chapter and verse as sufficient authority for prohibiting certain acts and punishing certain crimes. The same fact is also apparent in the attempt to justify slavery and similar institutions by a direct appeal to the laws of Moses. The theory and the practice of criminal justice under the Roman Empire also had a powerful effect on modern society. And the customs of Anglo-Saxon ancestors continue down to the present time to be cited as sufficient authority for judicial decisions based upon common law.

There were three kinds of punishment under Hebrew legislation—namely, restitution, retaliation, and death. The restitution was three or more fold; the retaliation might be compounded for. There are no fines, but practically all injury to one's fellow-man might be condoned by a payment in money or kind. The death punishment was for blasphemy, certain carnal sins, willful murder, etc.; it was ordinarily by stoning, but there is no evidence that pain was needlessly protracted.

Heathen laws differ from Hebrew laws both in the nature and design of punishment. With the former, private vengeance is the primal source of punishment. It was at first inflicted by the family of the injured person, and then, as society became organized, punishment was inflicted by the tribe or State. An ancient court, says Theodore W. Dwight, took as its guide the measure of vengeance likely to be exacted by the aggrieved person. With all the respect of the Romans for law and justice, cruelty marked the punishment for crime. But it is especially among the Teutonic tribes that torture was to be found. In modern times the Church encouraged fines to check vengeance, and the State regarded fines as a satisfaction to public justice for offenses committed.

Various theories regarding the right of punishment have been proposed. It has been asserted that it is the right of legitimate self-defense; that it is a mystic rite emanating from heaven, and delegated to men by the Deity; that it is the right of retribution; that it is the right of self-preservation. Now, without discussing the philosophy of punishment, without denying that crime deserves punishment, and without overlooking the fact that there is an element of justice in man, which demands and approves of the punishment of sin, because it is sin, it may be safely affirmed that a human judge is in no condition to measure the moral turpitude of a prisoner who stands at the bar, or to estimate the exact degree of his guilt, or to determine the kind and duration of the punishment which his sin deserves. This must all be left to omniscient wisdom and absolute justice. By the natural limitations of the knowledge and the power of men, civil punishment must have as its object, the preservation of the morals and welfare of the people, and the putting away of evil from among them. Punishment of crime as to its object must be preventive or corrective, or surgical. Fines are in their nature licenses to commit offenses at a prescribed price. They are to a large de-

gree the civil sale of indulgences. We need some more consistent and more Christian system than this.

Our brief terms of imprisonment also neither reform the criminal nor protect society from his evil, except during his incarceration, nor satisfy, to any considerable degree, the public sense of justice. Might it not be well to grant the right of citizenship, not to all who have attained the age of twenty-one years, but only to such as, having attained that age, have also attained a certain degree of intelligence and of moral character. Thus virtue would be rewarded and vice degraded after the analogy of the kingdom of heaven. Might it not be well, too, to revive the Hebrew custom of restitution to an extent now unknown to our laws. In imprisonment, too, there might be a minimum term within which the offender could not be discharged, but the maximum time should depend upon his fitness to resume his place in society. Who would commit an insane man to an asylum for a definite period? With just as little reason is the method adopted with criminals. Their liberation should in all cases depend on their fitness for liberty and self-support.

A VISIT TO BELGIUM.

GEORG BRANDES.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, March.

THE Belgians are split into two groups—Walloons and Flemings. They stand sharply over against one another. The Walloons do not recognize the Flemish language as equal to their own, but as a dialect for common people. In private life the two peoples are friendly, excepting on the political and religious field. Politically, they nickname each other *Flamingants* and *Fransquillons*. Their political antinomy reasserts itself religiously, and they fall apart in corresponding religious parties—Catholics and Liberals, or, better, Clericals and Free-Thinkers—mutually hating each other. As there are a hundred liberal Walloons in the Chamber, and not one liberal Fleming, it would look as if the French party was wholly Liberal, and the Flemish Clerical; yet the Liberal Walloons rest upon Catholic France, while the Clerical Flemings look to Protestant Holland. The reason for this is that the Walloons are strongly influenced by French free-thinking and republicanism, while most Flemish-speaking people are found in Flanders and Brabant, and have for centuries been the tools of "spiritual" rulers, steeped in ignorance, and dyed in superstitions. The Flemings are in religion really more pagan than Christian; their ceremonies and customs, their praying on cross-roads, their worship of images (fetiches!) are almost exact reproductions of the evils the Apostles fought against. There are still places where the priests bless with a hammer, instead of the cross.

Liège is a French town and the Walloon capital. I counted thirty-three Catholic churches against two Protestant. Everywhere in the city one meets factory upon factory and glowing furnaces; the population itself is fiery, over-wrought, and excited. Its "striking" processions often clash with the authorities. Its university professors dare not teach any real philosophy; its professors in literature never lecture on subjects after the age of Dante; but the exact sciences flourish. A few hours bring one from Liège to Antwerp, to a new world, to a spiritual, to a Flemish, and a civil city. In no other country can one within so narrow bounds meet two nationalities, two languages, two literatures, so different politically and socially. In Antwerp one stands on Flemish soil. Everything is *vlams* with an Anglo-Saxon cut. How "tough" and "persistent" must this nation be: so often conquered by foreigners, yet always rising again, without loss of its characteristics. But few are the places where a new reform movement has been so thoroughly rooted out with fire and sword. Protestantism has been more thoroughly exterminated here than in France. At Oudenarde they wanted to show me the greatest curiosity

of the place, and they drew me to a small village *Santa Maria Hoorebeke*, and showed me a small Protestant congregation, the last remnants of the Guenzers, who fought under Bloemart. The presiding elder's name is Bloemart, and the poor people told me how the dead bodies of their ancestors had been exhumed by the Catholics, and placed against the Church wall in contempt, and forbidden Christian burial.

Antwerp is international. Every longshoreman speaks several languages. Its Bourse looks like one immense iron tent, and one may enter through either of the four doors pointing towards the four corners of the earth. In Antwerp one learns that the street life of the people in Denmark, Germany, and Russia is least developed of all countries. Here they present a happy life, free from care. If one crosses the river Schelde on one of the many steam-ferries on a fine evening to see the beautiful scenery of the city and country, it is as if one were in the midst of a country fair. People stand about, and very closely, too, engaged in Flemish conversation everywhere. Yonder, on the other side of the river, they play and sing, and, returning from places of amusement, they parade through the streets with song and a brass band, the police never thinking of asking for a license. Antwerp is the chief seat of the literary and linguistic efforts of the Flamingants to push the French to the wall. That it has been a centre of art everybody knows. To the Flemish, the revolution of 1830 was folly, though provoked by a series of unwise acts of the Dutch Government. French encouragement and English money had also much to do with it. Even the liberal Walloons condemn that revolution. It gave the Belgians the *Brabançonne* for a national air. No Flamingant will ever take it upon his tongue; it is too "thin" for him. It was composed by a French actor at the French theatre in Brussels. When the Flamingants are in humor to sing, they sing the equally bad Dutch national song of 1814, "*Wien Neerlandsch bloed door de aadren vloeit*," or the old war-song of the Guenzers of 1570, "*Helpt nu u zelf*," or the naïve Transvaal national song of 1880:

Di vierkleur van ons dierbaar land,
Di waai weer o'er Transvaal,

in a kind of Dutch "nigger" language without flexions.

The Flamingants simply want to honor their language and make fresh connections with their affiliations in Holland. The difference between Flemish and Dutch is no greater than that between Norwegian and Danish, when spoken. In writing they are alike. The most prominent Flamingants in Antwerp are the venerable Rosseels, now director of the Musée Plantin-Moretus, and the art critic, Max Rooses, custodian of the same museum, and Franz Gittens, a municipal officer and author of the best Flemish plays, and Jan van Ryswyck, lawyer and alderman. Besides these must be mentioned the poets, Pol de Mont, Vuylsteke, de Geyter, the composer, Peter Benoit, and the savants Fredericq and Sabbe, and a number of young enthusiasts, all men less than thirty years of age, but of clear heads, sharp tongues, and fanatical national feeling. They are young, for they are born since 1853, the date of the birth of the modern Flemish national theatre, with all which that implies.

If one objects to the enthusiasm of the Flamingants and reminds them of their small number, they claim all Holland as speaking their language and point to the French Netherlands, to about 250,000 (in Flanders they always say 500,000) people, speaking Flemish in northern France. They also tell you that the African Netherlands speak their language, and when they have looked too often through the bottom of their glasses of an evening, they imagine that their language is spoken throughout the Lowlands from Dunkirk to Riga, and they remark the foolishness of Napoleon in not creating a nation of the people of those regions, and say that such a Low-Dutch Kingdom would have been another Germany, and an offset against

the original. The prospects of such a kingdom are very vague; still, the Flemish like to dream the dream. In the meantime, not even the Flemish read what their own authors write. Not one Flemish author lives from his pen. The editions of their work average only 100 to 300 copies, and are usually separate prints of magazine articles. But they are not poor; their "vulgar" business pays them well.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY.

VISCOUNT G. D'AVENEL.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, April 15.

THAT an increase in the amount of the precious metals in circulation in the shape of money increases the price of things which can be bought with it, and, therefore, diminishes the purchasing power of money, is absolutely certain. Why is it, however, that prices increase in a proportion very much less than the increase in the amount of money? By this question we touch the most obscure and difficult point, though also the most interesting, in the history of the variations in the purchasing power of money.

Merchandise rises in price for two reasons: either because it becomes scarcer, or because money becomes abundant. Of course, when a single kind of merchandise (land, work, materials, woven goods) increase or diminish in price out of proportion to other kinds, there is evidently a cause which affects this kind of merchandise alone, and not the increase or diminution in the quantity of money in circulation. When, however, the price of all merchandise generally rises or falls, it is sometimes hard to say what is the exact cause.

There are times, in fact, when the precious metals become more abundant, as in the sixteenth century, and when the rise in prices is fictitious; nevertheless, the old relation between money and merchandise is not displaced by every increase in the metal. This affords ground for supposing that the demand for money has been greater than formerly, by reason either of an increase in the population, or greater commercial activity, transactions becoming more numerous and important, or by the extension of countries newly civilized. Such a diminution in the purchasing power of money may coincide with a period of prosperity in a country.

Another case of diminution in the purchasing power of money, of rise in prices, is that of times of war, of revolutions, when everything becomes less abundant (land and the products of land because they are less easy of sale), and when merchandise costs more, because money *circulates less*, while merchandise *does not cease to be produced*. It may happen, also, that merchandise and money remain in a stationary proportion, that their prices in general vary little. Sometimes this state of things conceals a crisis, if merchandise and the precious metals both diminish at a nearly equal rate. Sometimes this state of things corresponds to an era of progress, if both merchandise and the precious metals increase in a nearly equal proportion.

No conclusion as to public prosperity, then, can be drawn either from the diminution of the purchasing power of money, or the stationary condition of this power; since that power diminishes or remains stationary as well in a time of crisis as in a time of progress. No more can conclusions be drawn from the increase in the purchasing power of money, since it may be due to the very great abundance of merchandise, as well as the great scarcity of the metals. In the first hypothesis it is an indication of prosperity, and in the second an indication of disturbance.

If an increase or diminution in the purchasing power of money proves nothing, at first sight, in the history of economics, it reveals infallibly the material condition of a country, when the causes of the increase or diminution are discovered. Thus, an increase in the purchasing power of money, when it results from a smaller supply of the precious metals, indicates that the country is in difficulties; because the amount of

money does not, in fact, become less, but it is hoarded in pockets, in strong-boxes, and old stockings. This artificial disappearance of silver and gold, which causes the increase in its purchasing power, means nothing less than the impairment of credit. As to the diminution of the purchasing power of money: it is a sign of crises, if it proceeds from the scarcity of merchandise, and it signifies nothing, if it is the result of an abundance of the precious metals.

To apply all this to particular facts in the history of economics, I may point out that the purchasing power of money, which, from 1626 to 1650, was two and a half times greater than in our day; was, from 1651 to 1700, not more than double what it is now. From 1701 to 1750, this purchasing power became triple what it is at present, and from 1751 to 1790 fell to double what it is at this time.

Many persons find it strange that the cost of living in France has doubled only, during the hundred years which separate us from the Constituent Assembly. Nevertheless, this increase of 100 per cent. is but an average. Certain kinds of merchandise have tripled in price. Boots and shoes have sextupled. On the other hand, linen and cloth have risen but 80 per cent. Oil for lighting costs the same price as a century ago and candles twenty per cent. less. The rent of cottages in the country has risen 120 per cent.; but wheat has increased in price but thirty per cent., dry vegetables but fifty per cent., and spices, especially salt, cost two-thirds less. In a word, the cost of living in France, taken altogether, is but twice what it was a century ago. During that time wages have tripled, the revenues from a hectare of land have doubled only, and the interest on capital has fallen twenty per cent.

In order to permit the purchasing power of money to fall one-half during this century, it will be evident that the quantities taken from mines must have much more than doubled the stock of silver and gold which existed on the surface of the world in 1790, if you reflect that the progress of comfort, in our time, has absorbed for jewelry and domestic use, a prodigious amount of these metals, and that, besides, entire countries, having been opened to civilization, have been obliged, in order to provide a monetary circulation, to draw to themselves a large proportion of the gold and silver extracted from the mines in the last hundred years.

A SHAKER COMMUNITY.

JAMES K. REEVE.

New England Magazine, Boston, May.

UNION VILLAGE or "Shakertown," as it is dubbed by the "world," is a community, thirty miles from Cincinnati, established by the Shakers in 1805. They were fortunate in their choice of location, as their lands were very rich, and the country about them soon began to fill up rapidly. As new converts came, they added their lands and personal property to the community fund, until finally they numbered nearly six hundred, and possessed in common four thousand acres of excellent land, well stocked with cattle, swine, and horses, and having substantial buildings ample to house them all comfortably.

Their industry is almost entirely agricultural. The village is composed of substantial brick buildings, plain and solid, scattered for half a mile along the public road which passes through the Shaker estate. There is no attempt at architectural ornamentation. The buildings consist of the family houses, each capable of accommodating from a dozen to fifty members. Of these, the house of the trustees is the largest, and contains the "office" where strangers are entertained and business with the world transacted. There is also a chapel, blacksmith-shop, broom factory, tenant houses, etc., and numerous large barns and stables.

While there is absolute community of interest so far as ultimate profit or loss is concerned, there is a division into fami-

lies, each occupying certain buildings and lands, and having individual interests. Thus the farm management is simplified, and possibly a generous spirit of rivalry is instituted that redounds to the benefit of all.

The head of the community is the ministry, composed of four of the leading members—two of each sex—as in this sect women have equal voice with men. These have the general control and supervision of all interests. At the head of each family are four elders—two of each sex—who have charge of the spiritual affairs of the family; and four deacons—two men and two women—who conduct the temporal affairs. Title to property is vested in trustees, who hold it in trust for the whole. Each family keeps its own accounts, and an account is kept between each and the community.

The first and leading tenet of Shakerism is celibacy. To effect this they do not lead cloistered lives or take vows. In entering the community, one must express a willingness to conform to this requirement. If afterwards any wish to marry, as sometimes happens, no hindrance is offered; but before doing so, relations with the community must be dissolved. With the Shakers, cleanliness is next to godliness, and idleness and wastefulness are vicious habits not to be tolerated. Abstinence from acquiring or holding private property is obligatory upon all who come into full fellowship. War, oaths, debts, and seeking after the honors of the world must be avoided.

In joining the community, the convert must make an open confession of all sins, pay all debts, and so far as possible make restitution for all wrongs done. All private property must be given into the general fund, and all legal claim upon the same renounced; and henceforth all labor performed must be for the good of the whole.

No husband or wife is permitted to separate, except legally or by mutual consent, in order to be received into the Shakers; no one who abandons his or her partner without just or legal cause will be received.

Anyone who fulfills these requirements is eligible; but neophytes are at first only received on probation into the "novitiate" family. Here they are tried by the test of constant companionship to determine if they are likely to conform wholly to the requirements of the sect, as well as to give them opportunity for withdrawing if they find the life uncongenial.

At the end of this probation period, if all are satisfied, the novitiate renounces family ties and all affiliation with the world, and consecrates himself, his property, and his labor to the community.

The Shakers are spiritualists, believing that communication may be established between the two worlds, and that we may receive the outward and visible manifestation of this by means of signs. They claim Shakerism to be the ultimate Christian Church, and that the redemption of the race lies within them. They condemn marriage as not a Christian institution, but hold that men and women should live together as brethren and sisters—the members of one great household.

One peculiarity of the family relationship is worth mentioning: each of the brethren is under the domestic care of a certain sister, who attends to his clothing, mends, darts, and advises him when new garments are needed. Each of the family buildings is divided into a roomy hall, upon one side of which are the apartments of the sisters, and upon the other those for the brethren. Each room contains from four to eight single cots, and all are furnished plainly and exactly alike. The members of a family all dine at once, and in the same room, but at separate tables; and in all their meetings the men and women sit apart.

Their method of worship has been the subject of much levity and misrepresentation. Dancing, which was formerly indulged in, has now been abandoned for a more sedate march. But the dance was never more than a series of measured turnings and convolutions.

While the indications are that the sect is rapidly declining, and that it will eventually perish—as must any order which aims to live in contravention to the established order of society, no matter how pure or high its purpose—it is worth noting that it has now lived longer than any other purely communistic society on this continent, if not in the world.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

JOURNALISTS AND NEWSPAPERS IN GREECE.*

GASTON DESCHAMPS.

Revue Bleue, Paris, March 12.

THE modern Greeks, like the ancient Greeks, are endowed with a facility of improvisation of which the gabble of our most incontinent newspaper writer can give no idea. They know how to talk without stuttering, and how to write without erasing. They have the art of enveloping subtle reasoning in harmonious phrases. Nothing is easier for an Athenian than to put together, in a few hours, an explanation stuffed with statistics which appear exact and figures which have an air of precision. No one, therefore, need be astonished if there are in Greece nearly as many journalists as readers.

The Hellenic kingdom suffers from a surfeit of Press. It seems to bend under the avalanche of printed paper which weighs on it. There is not a provincial town which has not its local sheet. All the chief cities want to speak to the universe without any intermediary, and their inhabitants witness, especially at election times, an exchange of Homeric insults between the *Messenger*, of Larissa, the *Hermes*, of Syra, the *Iris*, of Messina, and the *Sentinel*, of Argos. For a population of two thousand inhabitants, there are more than 200 journals. The city of Athens alone possesses more than a hundred of them. The most considerable are the *Ephemeris*, the *Acropolis*, the *Salpinx*, the *Proia*, the *Epitheorisis*.

A joyous gossip, named Souris, well known from Cape Matapan to Mount Olympus, is, after a fashion, in this miniature Athenian republic, an abridgement of Aristophanes. He publishes, every week, a little satirical journal, the *Romios*, in which jokes, not always as decent as might be desired, and *pasquinades* abound. With inexhaustible whim, Souris relates, in little verses, sometimes halting or commonplace, the amusing chronicle of the court and the town. He has a great deal of spirit, and even more malice. His pleasantry is not always Attic; it is, however, never tedious, pretentious, lugubrious. When I compare him with our Xanrof or our Bruant my national self-love is humiliated.

The press of Greece is free. It does not abuse its liberty too much. This fortunate people is as yet unacquainted with the evils of pornography. It would be rash to affirm that, in the heat of combat, it does not sometimes have recourse to calumny, which, for the light-armed troops of politics, is the handiest of weapons. The Athenian journalists, however, who are evidently children, have not yet learned that invention which has come, it is said, from America to Europe, and which is called blackmail. At Athens the press does not get rich, which is a good sign. I have had the honor of knowing personally one of the first, perhaps the most remarkable, of Athenian journalists, Mr. Spiridion-Paganellis, at present Deputy for the Cyclades. He was a simple man, who went on foot in the streets, and hid, under a modest dress, an innocent soul. I astonished him, by telling him that, in certain capitals of the West, men who had not a sou, nor clothes save those on their back, nor even talent, immediately after getting a foothold in certain offices, set up their coach without anyone knowing how they did it, thrust a monocle into their eye in order to give themselves an air of impertinence, gained flesh visibly and without paying anything for the food and drink which nourished them; contracted new debts without their creditors daring to sue them, and found English tailors only too happy to dress them from head to foot in exchange for services rendered.

"But, by Jupiter," interrupted the Deputy from the Cyclades, "do these men of whom you have spoken profane the gifts of

* See the comments on this article from *Il Diritto*, of Rome, in the Press department of this issue.

speech and writing, the most beautiful gifts which have been given to mortals? Do they sell their pen?"

"Thou hast said it, O stranger!"

This is the way they make up an issue of a newspaper in the editorial rooms of Sophocles street or Agamemnon alley. The first lines of the first column are generally devoted to the calendar of the Holy Orthodox Church, and the Saint whose *fête* should be celebrated that day. For some time past several journals, filled with contempt for these heretics who have not been willing to approve of the schism of Photius, refuse to give the slightest indication of the Gregorian calendar, which the Franks of Europe stick to so obstinately. After this homage devoutly rendered to the national religion there are printed the dispatches from the telegraphic agencies, intended to enlighten the Oriental world as to the words and deeds of Lord Salisbury, of Count Kalnoky, of Chancellor Caprivi, of M. de Freycinet, or M. Loubet. The black designs of Bulgaria and Servia fill, naturally, in these dispatches, considerable space, and find an echo in all hearts truly Hellenic.

Grand political articles follow this information. Even when nothing has taken place, it is thought requisite that the articles be well garnished and copious. Such articles! Three, four, sometimes five columns of small text, with apostrophes, exclamations, interrogations, metaphors, litotes, hyperboles, synecdoches, catachreses, and all the most frightful figures of speech of the rhetoric of our school-days. Mingled with all these are invocations to the immortal gods and the heroes of Thermopylæ. If the topic is electoral corruption, there are allusions to the Gardens of Cimon; if it is intended to make a man who is too powerful tremble with fright, there are dissertations on the ring of Polycrates, the exile of Pausanias and the death of Pericles; if it is needful to frighten the enemies of the country at Sofia, at Bucharest, at Constantinople, or at Belgrade, pæans are sung in honor of those who vanquished at Marathon or died at Salamis.

After these efforts of eloquence, it is necessary to descend to the earth, and speak about what is going on at home. For details of this kind the journalists depend on their friends, for the reporter who interviews for money is unknown at Athens. Occasionally the efforts to reproduce French slang in classic Greek are eminently diverting, and the new words coined to express this slang would have made Pericles weep and Demosthenes shudder. Finally, there is the *feuilleton*, almost invariably a translation of a French novel.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

JAMES JAY GREENOUGH.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, May.

WITHIN the last ten years great changes have taken place in the course of study required in preparation for Harvard College. The present list of requirements was published in 1887, after much discussion in the college and outside of it. The main point of dispute was the compulsory study of Greek. The college authorities settled the question by admitting pupils without knowledge of Greek, but only under very stringent conditions.

This is a wide departure from traditional standards, but the college has made other changes even more far-reaching in results than this. Changes in the form of examination in many of the old subjects of study have altered the whole course of preparation in them.

The studies required for admission are divided into two classes, elementary and advanced. The first class is prescribed for all students (with two exceptions), while the second class is elective. Without going into troublesome details, it may be said that examinations in the elementary studies test the following acquirements: an elementary working knowledge of four languages, Latin and Greek, French and German; some

acquaintance with English classical literature, and the ability to write clearly and intelligently about the books which have been read; a knowledge of elementary algebra and plane geometry; an acquaintance with the laws and phenomena of physics obtained by experiments performed by the pupil in a laboratory, or a knowledge of descriptive physics and elementary astronomy; and, last, a knowledge of the history and geography either of ancient Greece and Rome or modern England and America. In addition, the candidate must be examined in two more subjects, chosen, according to his tastes and aptitudes, from the following list of nine advanced studies: Latin Translation, Greek Translation, Latin and Greek Composition, French, German, Trigonometry and Solid Geometry, or Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry, Advanced Algebra and Analytical Geometry, Physics, and Chemistry.

Although the college recommends the above course of study as the best, she permits two deviations from it, by allowing the substitution of one additional advanced study for either French or German, and also of two additional advanced studies for either Latin or Greek; but in that case the subject chosen must be either mathematics alone, or mathematics and natural science. The permission to make these two alterations is wise. It is clear that the study of both the modern languages is considered necessary for a liberal education, because the candidate who offers but one of them for admission is obliged to study the other during his first college year; but as many schools are deficient in good teaching of the modern languages, it is probable that the college does not wish to demand more than they can do. The second permission is the one which has caused many to think that Harvard has lowered her standard; in other words, made it easier to enter her doors. Anyone, however, who carefully examines the subjects which must take the place of the omitted ancient languages will see that only those minds which are specially adapted to the study of mathematics and natural science can possibly master them. It seems wise to permit boys with such minds to devote their time to mathematics and science for which they have a natural bent, and drop the study of language to which they are not suited, provided they do not lose entirely the peculiar training of mind which is given only by classical study. Under the present requirement they will obtain this from the one ancient language, which must be retained under any and all circumstances.

From a brief study of the forms of examination and the kind of study required to meet such examination, it clearly appears that the college requires each student who is admitted to have not only a large amount of useful knowledge, but to know how to use such knowledge to the best advantage. All the changes that have been made tend towards this desirable end.

SCANDINAVIAN FICTION OF TO-DAY.

GUSTAV F. STEFFEN.

Novel Review, London, April.

SCANDINAVIAN fiction of the present day has a reputation —on the Continent at least—of occupying a very high rank in European literature. Many Danish novels, it is true, remind us of Dutch "Kleinmalerei," but, at the same time, they have much psychological depth, and strong leading ideas. The high reputation won by the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish novels of the last twenty years is largely founded upon the fact that they carry a cargo of idealism that is in all respects characteristically, aye, representively, "modern."

It is the "modern" spirit that is rife, that lives and grows before our eyes in the works of the Danes, *J. P. Jacobson, Holger Drachmann, and S. Schaudorph*; of the Norwegians, *Björnsterne Björnson, Alexander L. Keilland, Kristian Elster, Jonas Lie*; or of the Swedes, *August Strindberg, and Anna Carlotta Leffler* (married to the Italian Duke di Cajanello). There is in them a new, glowing enthusiasm for a closely-

searching, a faithfully-discovering analysis of the soul, and of the nature of the soul's contact with other souls. As a strong and deep, but distant, undertone that never disturbs the artistic harmony of the whole, though it sometimes swells into a predominating trumpet-blast, there is ever present a fervid plea for more individual dignity and self-responsibility, for more honest, more knowing, self-realization.

The Scandinavian novelist of the old school reveled in action and adventure, in sensation and intrigue, in crime and martyrdom, in the reward of virtue and the punishment of sin. To the modern novelist these real or supposed features of human existence have but little interest in themselves; they are the net results of a hidden mental process; and it is this inner play of passions, sentiments, and ideas that most powerfully stirs his poetic imagination, and urges him on to the greatest triumphs of novelistic creation. It is the mysterious land of human motives that he loves to explore, as the marine painter explores the ever-changing face of the sea. What men do or leave undone does not interest him as much as *why* they act or hesitate.

When this predilection of the modern Scandinavian novelist for the world of motives, of feelings, and ideas, is once grasped, there is no difficulty in understanding why he, almost without exception, turns to present-day life for his subject. The true artist dearly loves to fetch everything that shall be an element in his creation from changeable, palpitating Life itself. He is conscious that his eye has a peculiar gift of seeing what escapes the notice of other men; and he knows full well that the artistic result will be true to Life and to his own genius, only when he and Life have been alone in the process of creating it.

The modern Scandinavian novelist has a deep conviction of the necessity of selecting his subject matter from his own time, because he believes that the subject matter of fiction must be life itself, not life as reflected in men's minds; and he believes that no part of life can, to the living poet, be more truly concrete than that of his own time, that in which he himself is a part.

But life is movement, constant change, and, without living oneself a progressive mental life, it is impossible to be a painter of the present.

It is one of the most striking characteristics of the great Scandinavian novelists that they, though differing as artists, are one and all of the progressive type of idealists. The novelists of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden exercise—most of them without being public men at all—a very considerable influence upon the struggle for spiritual progress in those countries. They have shown a genius for recognizing and justly valuing those new social ideals that are, all the modern world over, slowly fighting their way amidst the din and turmoil of that battlefield where men's ideas meet for deadly conflict. They have, by recognizing the importance and dignity of the new faith, and by admitting the necessity of opposition against the old one, attracted the most vigorous and the most public-spirited of the young generation. By encouraging them, by inspiring them with an ever-fresh enthusiasm, by helping them to understand more clearly the character of the struggle, by assisting them in keeping their own ideas up to date, the modern novelists of Scandinavia have, in a most genuine and significant manner, promoted the cause of spiritual freedom in these nations. They have assisted in such a way as only the true artist can.

The modern Scandinavian novelists understand how false are all conceptions of the human soul as a stable, rigid, changeless, phenomenon; they see clearly that it can be rightly comprehended from the point of view of a strictly dynamic philosophy. Starting with this deepened conception of the individual, they have approached a conception of society, that is at the same time more humane and more organic than the old one. They have greatly reformed their notion of that connecting link between the individual and society—duty. Seeing how intimately our conceptions of duty are connected with

our obligations toward the changeful institutions of society, they have come to many conclusions that must appear startling to the unprepared mind. The belief here hinted at may be summed up in this: an act, even if it be the discharge of a most sacred duty (as understood by society at large) has moral worth only in so far as it is the immediate outcome of a free enlightened motive in the individual so acting. Make man a slave in the sense that you do not strengthen and develop his power of free moral discrimination, teach a man to be moral according to "set patterns" or external law, instead of according to his own enlightened self-controlled motives, and you destroy in the most effective way possible, the moral worth of that individual. Instead of having a free living man who may fall seventy times and stand up again, "a man for a' that," you get a puppet, a bird in a cage.

Such a close scrutiny of contemporary life from a truly high moral standpoint is a great gain for the nation as a whole. There are few nations in Europe at present which have lived up to the old Greek maxim "Know Thyself" to such a degree as the Danish and Norwegian.

THE FRENCH AND THE DANES.

FRITZ DE ZEPELIN.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, April 15.

IF I were to ask some young Frenchmen what name is the most illustrious among those of modern artistic and scientific France—is it that of the high priest of skepticism, Mr. Renan, is it that of a thinker, like Mr. Taine, is it that of a powerful romance-writer, like Mr. Zola, that of a keen observer, like Alphonse Daudet, that of a delicate artist, like Edmond de Goncourt; their answers certainly would vary much. A young Dane to whom an analogous question should be addressed would have no right to hesitate. Denmark has produced ten or twelve men of talent during the last twenty years, but only one man of genius, Doctor Georg Brandes.

To tell the story—so singularly diffuse—of the intellectual movement in contemporary Denmark, is simply to study the life and works of Georg Brandes.

After the last and unfortunate war between us Danes and Germany, our literature was in an agony. We had chanted about enthusiasm, victory, and devotion, and we fell vanquished beneath the blows of stern reality. We had poets, very good poets for Sunday use, but the moment had come when we implored God to create a man, and a man for use on the sad week days.

With rare exceptions we had naught but plagiarists, men of false lyricism, of unreal and pretentious words. Their thought oscillated between a foolish optimism and the sentimentalism of an old maid, while the form was effeminate and impotent. The air which they breathed was mouldy, and justly so, for it had been breathed by several generations.

It is the undeniable glory of Georg Brandes that he opened all doors to the European and modern breeze; that he taught us how he had found a world outside of Denmark, a world with broad views, a literature and a science quite different from those which crawled among us.

Brandes was born in 1842. He was created Doctor by reason of a remarkable thesis on "Modern Æsthetics in France; an Essay on Hippolyte Taine." After a sojourn abroad, which put him in personal relations with the fine flower of the intellectual aristocracy, with Taine and Renan, Flaubert and Goncourt, Stuart Mill and the German thinkers, he began, under the form of lectures, the great work of his life—a work which occupied him from his thirtieth to his fiftieth year, "The History of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century in Its Principal Currents."

The Government would have forgiven him everything, even his talent; but to run counter to orthodox and regular doctrines was not admissible. It was not possible to permit such

a man to be *professor ordinarius*. Through a species of human respect, however, the authorities did not dare to appoint another person in his place. So the Professorship of Literature remained vacant.

The public and the young men—the public which, even after twenty years of the lectures of Brandes, still braves the snow for hours together in order to get a place in the hall where he speaks, and the youth whom he has instructed, have consoled him for the injustice of officials as well as for the bitter attacks of mediocrity.

All his teachings can be summed up in these words: *lessons in regard to the modern man*. He has made us acquainted with—better still, he has made us feel, without false shame and useless prejudices—how people in our day love, think, act, and die. Everything which interests minds in Europe he has introduced among us. He has dug out the abyss which separates the man of yesterday from the man of to-day.

His criticism is at once scientific and artistic. Scientific, because it ignores none of the theories of the soul, none of the results of experimental psychology, due to the genius of Spencer, of Bain, of Taine, of Ribot, of Wendt, or of Techner.

I think that Brandes can say, "I have read all books." His criticism is, moreover, artistic, because he is a great artist, who possesses the greatest of all gifts; *the gift of imparting life*.

A certain number of writers have grouped themselves about Brandes, regarding him as their intellectual father, but not as the head of a school, for never was there a spirit more free and more disdainful of narrow doctrines. In his latest works, at least, he defends the right of the individual against the State, of thought against brute force, of original ideas against uniform opinion, of the finer spirits against general mediocrity.

While this group of writers has been growing up, Danish authors, for the most part, have sought pastures abroad. For sentimental and political reasons they have sought no models in Germany, which, moreover, during the Bismarckian age of iron, has been singularly poor in artists and writers. England was little known and little loved, so our writers have turned to France.

Zola is much translated and much read. Flaubert is but little translated but much liked by artists. Maupassant is very well known in Denmark as well as Daudet and the Goncourts. The list of all the French authors who are read and liked and imitated in Denmark would, however, be tediously long.

"Then all your modern literature is but a copy of ours, a work of second hand," will say the French.

Not at all, gentlemen of France! We appreciate you, we like you, but we remain *honest people*, who do not steal, but borrow and acknowledge our debt. We have technically profited by your lessons, sometimes even by your errors, and there are many Danish writers who, thanks to you, comprehend that words are living things. Our literature, none the less, has remained national, and if we have some cosmopolitan writers they continue to be Danes in many respects.

The most illustrious of our romance-writers is Y. P. Jacobson, who died young, some years ago, of a malady of the lungs. He was a distinguished naturalist, a famous botanist, the translator of Charles Darwin. He recalls Flaubert.

Mr. Schandorph is a humorous writer of romances, of which the humor is bright and good, overflowing with health and force.

Mr. Herman Bang is a very modern novelist, very nervous, and very artistic. He has produced an enormous number of works, following the example of his dear Balzac.

M. Gjellerup is a pronounced Wagnerian. Mr. Drachman has written exquisite and sonorous poems about the sea. Mr. Esmann has published two charming little novels, real jewels in style. Mr. Nansen has given to the world some remarkable novels teeming with curious observations.

We have but few dramatic authors, although Ibsen is almost a Dane. I will name only Doctor Edward Brandes, the father of our great master. He has a dry and biting spirit, joining the depth of Ibsen with the brilliant clearness of the best Parisian playwrights. With a very fine irony he mingles an original sort of pessimism.

THE FRENCH DECADENCE.

Quarterly Review, London, April.

THE unhappy Guy de Maupassant, whose insanity, coupled with an attempt upon his own life, sent a thrill through the best societies in Europe not many months ago, has painted for our instruction, if likewise to the amazement of all serious minds, the France and the Paris of to-day. And he has fallen a victim to the passions and follies which he so vividly described. During twelve or fourteen years he poured out upon an audience never weary of listening, as many as one hundred and fifty stories, long and short, grave and gay, to suit all tempers save the modest and the philosophic. He had proved himself the most admirable story-teller of our generation, provided we look only to the workmanship and disregard the moral. Maupassant was the painter of a gallery of pictures to which many eyes were drawn; but he was also, unluckily for himself, a pilgrim in search of the miraculous, the talismanic, desperately seeking after new pleasures, though to purchase them implied, as with Balzac's Raphael de Valentin, the very shrinking of the warp and woof of life, and mental suicide.

Thus, like M. Ernest Renan, Victor Hugo, and George Sand, he continues the story of French literature as it goes down that steep descent, along which it has been hurrying these many years. And if we dwell for a moment on the sudden fame, and no less sudden collapse, it is because neither the critic nor the historian can afford to neglect the signs which are every day multiplying of the French decadence. They prophesy of a moral catastrophe while they hasten it on.

None, indeed, of the lugubrious tales Maupassant invented can exceed his own in melancholy. Once more we are reminded of the deceased men of letters who, before him, have been the world's wonder—Girard de Nerval, Murger, Baudelaire, Edgar Poe, Heine, Lenau. These belong to our own time; and, in the background, mightier figures are huddled together, whimpering, or laughing, or fixed in deadly silence—Swift, and Pascal, and Tasso, and should we not include Rabelais, the shameless jester whose finest wit sinks down and expires in foulest fancies?

Well has Théophile Gautier observed that literature has ever been, for the genuine artist, a *Via Dolorosa*. Especially in modern times is the saying verified that to him "every sensation is the subject of an analysis." "If the artist," says Gautier, "cannot find another corpse, he will stretch himself on the dissecting-table and plunge the scalpel into his own heart. . . ." Guy de Maupassant might have sat for his portrait in Gautier's study. At the comparatively early age of two and forty his inexhaustible genius has been suddenly shattered to pieces. It was his own doing, says the world, let him blame none but himself. His own doing, truly; yet not altogether. The sensual unbelief of the Parisian world must answer for the mental disease to which Maupassant succumbed. The philosopher in his diamond panoply of pure reason may laugh its arrows to scorn. Not so the artist who is like a child, impressionable and fantastic.

We cannot pause over the crowd of miniatures or pastels in which Maupassant has related the every-day life of modern France. Many of the situations are gay and bright like the battle of flowers on the Boulevard de Foncière down at Cannes. The landscape is always a marvel, whether it be Mont St. Michel with its wide sands, dizzy, circling height, and blue sky shedding floods of light, or Antibes in a glow of sunshine by the sea. But, if nature, in spite of the cynical eye, can never lose its enchantment, and the Divine presence still haunts the Garden planted eastward of Eden, it is not so with man. Formidable symptoms of an apish or even tigerish descent betray themselves, even when the combatants are pelting each other with roses. Begin how the story may, in lovely sunshine, under the bowers of trellised vines, or in the drawing-room decked with exquisite statuary, and masterpieces of the latest art, we

can never doubt where it will end. For Maupassant belongs to a tribe which should be known as the "vulture artists," who are enamored of decay. Beneath the fairest and gravest exteriors of the great world of fashion and finance, he sees with amusement "only the profound, the everlasting infamy of man."

We do not reckon the literature of a people as equivalent to its life, but in Maupassant and his like we find evidence that the upper and middle classes of the French have fallen into an unhealthy condition. And it is no light thing that a race and people, confessedly among the chosen of the world with abounding gifts of mind and temperament, and an heroic past should be thus imperiled. We look upon the tribe of Zolas, Renans, Bourgetts, Daudets, and Maupassants as among the most dangerous enemies that France has nourished in her bosom. Vain, utterly vain, is it to praise their skill in the art of literature, their acquaintance with all manner of human passions, the vivid power of their brutality, or the melting charm of their putrescence. What arguments are these to address to a nation on the very edge of the abyss? Without morality, no art or science, however advanced, will save them from ruin.

BEATRICE AND OTHER ALLEGORICAL CHARACTERS OF DANTE ALIGHIERI.

THE REV. JAMES CONWAY, S.J.

American Catholic Quarterly Review, Philadelphia, April.

THE recent celebration in Italy of the sixth hundredth anniversary of the death of Beatrice (supposed to have occurred June 9, 1290), gave new impulse to the study of the master poet of the Middle Ages, and probably of all times, and called forth new works, which have thrown fresh light upon that mysterious figure that was the inspiring genius of all the poet's works—light which is likely to bring out, finally, her true character.*

The critical appreciation of Dante's "Divina Comedia," and minor poetic productions, will greatly depend on the view taken of Beatrice. She is the soul and centre of the poet's works, his inspiring genius, the ideal which moulds his life and character. If we consider her as a mere historical personage we must look upon those works as silly and meaningless romances, and on the poet himself as a drivelling day-dreamer. But if we are able to assign to Dante's beloved an appropriate and consistent allegorical character, in keeping with the views of the poet's time, with the peculiar bent of his mind, and with the quality of the varied material which goes to build up his poetic structures, his creations will appear not only intelligible and natural, but unfold a treasure of thought and beauty nowhere else to be found; while the poet himself will be shown not only to be one of the greatest masters of thought and imagination, but one of the noblest and loftiest minds to be met with in the history of letters.

The "Vita Nuova" and "Convito" are juvenile productions of the poet, and stepping-stones to the "Divina Comedia"; while the latter is the embodiment and complete development of the ideas brought out in the earlier works, as they had grown in the lapse of years.

The "Vita Nuova" (new life, or more properly, life's spring-time) is a simple autobiographical narrative in prose, interspersed with thirty-one sonnets and canzoni, most of which have direct or indirect reference to Beatrice. Like most poetic compositions of the times, it bears an erotic character. It describes the poet's first meeting with Beatrice when love's flame was enkindled in his breast; the various phases of his passion, the death of Beatrice, and his intense grief thereat, which is

* The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Father Gietmann's *Beatrice* (Freiburg, 1889), and *Die Göttliche Comödie und ihr Dichter Dante Alighieri* (1885), the translations of the *Vita Nuova* by Morton, of the *Convito* by Miss Hilliard, and of the *Divina Comedia* by Longfellow.

partially relieved by the sympathies of another *gentildonna*, whose attentions gradually divert his mind from his first love. This he makes the subject of bitter self-reproach, and returns in repentance to his first affection. He then devotes himself to years of study, that he may write "what never yet was said of woman"—doubtless the "*Divina Comedia*," which was to be the crowning work of his life.

It was while paying addresses to his second love that he wrote "*Convito*" (banquet, probably suggested by Plato's symposium), of a philosophical character, purporting to be a comment on fourteen canzoni in praise of the second *gentildonna*, but discontinued by the poet after the exposition of the third canzone to devote himself to preparation for his *grand canzone*.

This statement shows that it is the same Beatrice that figures in the "*Vita Nuova*" and in the "*Comedia*," and, indirectly, also in the "*Convito*." She is the dream of the poet's life, the goal of his literary aspirations, his bliss in life, his hope in death. If, therefore, the "*Vita Nuova*" is a mere romance, the "*Comedia*" is no more than a romance. If, on the other hand, we give Beatrice an allegorical part in the "*Comedia*," we must do likewise in the "*Vita Nuova*," since she is identical in both.

The poet's first meeting with Beatrice is described in such a manner as to show unmistakably that she is something more than human. She had entered upon her ninth year, while Dante had nearly completed that age. She appeared to him "clothed in most noble color, modest and becoming crimson." At that moment, with trembling heart, he exclaimed: "*Ecce deus fortior me; qui veniens dominabitur mihi*;" while the intellectual spirit marveled and said, "*Apparuit beatitudo vestra*." From that moment love held his heart. He often sought her, and she appeared to him, in the words of Homer, "not the daughter of mortal men, but of the gods." He further refrains from narrating the actions and passions of this youthful stage of life, "lest he should seem to tell an idle tale."

Whatever we may think of the possibility of such an early flame in the poet's heart, we must admit that his description is marked with the character of the allegorical and unreal; which naturally leads us to look upon Beatrice as a super-human being. The same conclusion is forced upon us by the solemn manner in which the narrative is introduced with mystic circumstances, and the symbolic number *nine*, which plays such an important part in the narrative.

His subsequent relation to Beatrice presents the same unreal, unearthly character. For full nine years after the first encounter she does not meet his gaze. Another glimpse is granted after a long interval—this time in a church where the praises of the Queen of Glory were being celebrated. He gazed at her athwart another gentle lady, who was falsely taken by the bystanders to be the object of his passion. This other donna is manifestly a creation that is in the closest relation with his love.

At this time he weaves into one poetic garland the names of sixty fair and noble ladies, among whom he gives Beatrice again the ninth place; because he says she is *the nine*—her root is the Blessed Trinity ($\sqrt{9}=3$). He chooses the number sixty evidently to personate the sixty queens of Solomon. Is this possibly the development of romance?

Who his second mistress is he plainly tells in "*Convito*," dreading "the infamy of being held subject to such passion as those who read his Canzoni might consider him possessed of"; else his poems could not be understood, "because they are hidden under the figure of an allegory (B. i., c. 2). He soon discovered that *philosophy* was a mistress who could console him.

Now, if the second donna is an allegorical character personating philosophy, must we not conclude that Beatrice who is still more aerial and spiritual, is likewise an allegorical personage? If the poet's own words forbid us to interpret this second donna as Gemma Donati, Dante's wedded wife, how can we consider Beatrice as Dante's mistress? We see that Beatrice has not a trace of earthliness about her, and that to be appreciated she must be regarded as *an allegorical creation*.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE ICE-AGE IN NORTH AMERICA.

Edinburgh Review, April.

THE changes of terrestrial climate have been many and various. Myrtles and tree ferns once flourished in Greenland; coral insects built on the shores of Melville Island; nautiluses sailed over what must then have been the tepid seas about Spitzbergen. But with the lapse of ages the scene changed, and worse than arctic rigors spread into regions now enjoying a temperate climate. Possibly not for the first time. The Permian was certainly an inclement age, and its inclemency seems even to have reached the point of glaciation in the west of England and Ireland; yet it was preceded and succeeded by a long prevalence of tropical conditions. These assuredly reigned without interruption, in north temperate and polar regions, throughout the vast expanse of Tertiary time. Palms and cycads then sprang up in the room of oaks and beeches in England; turtles and crocodiles haunted English rivers and estuaries; lions, elephants, and hyenas roamed at large over English dryland; magnolias bloomed in Greenland up to seventy degrees of latitude and vines ripened their fruit.

This genial uniformity of warmth may very well have lasted some hundreds of thousands of years; but at last it began to give way. An unfavorable change set in and progressed. Slowly the seasons grew more inclement, and plants and animals which had long thriven up to, if not within the Arctic circle now disappeared, or migrated southward. Precipitation moreover took the form of snow, and became so copious that the summer suns no longer sufficed to melt the wintry deposits, and the continents, compacted into very much their present shape, acquired, year by year, an added burden of ice. Eventually, then, the glacial flood submerged Northern Europe, and reduced the whole Dominion of Canada and the greater part of the United States to the actual condition of Greenland.

Until recently, the close of the last glacial period in Europe and America was estimated at scores of thousands of years ago, but by careful calculation of the rate of recession of the Horseshoe Falls of Niagara, of the Falls of St. Anthony in Minnesota, and other American falls, it is calculated that the close of the last glacial age was less than ten thousand years ago. And this being the case in America, so, undoubtedly, was it in Europe. There is no possibility of separating the course of glacial events on the two continents. The points of agreement are too many; the phenomena too nearly identical in themselves and in their sequence. Elevation and depression of continent, the formation, retreat, and second advance of the ice-sheet, the accompaniment of its melting by tremendous floods, the extermination of the same varieties of animals, the appearance and obliteration of Palæolithic man, all preserved identical mutual relations in the Old and New Worlds.

During the long Tertiary epoch, when opossums disported themselves on the site of Paris, and mastodons tramped along the valley of the Thames, the earth was in the throes of mountain-making. The Alps, the Himalayas, the Alleghanies, the Andes attest the power of her activity in those days. At their termination our continents stood greatly higher than they do now; and this aided their glaciation, although it does not fully account for it. But, as they became loaded with ice, Europe and America gradually, and, we may say, contemporaneously, sank. This was inevitable. Owing to the extreme heat and pressure prevailing in its interior, the earth is an eminently elastic body. Its surface actually bulges in or out with a very slight increase or decrease of the load upon it. But the great ice sheet formed no such visionary burden as Atlas bore upon his broad shoulders. Mr. Warren Upham estimates that an area of about four million square miles in North America, and two million square miles in Europe were

covered with ice to a depth of half to two-thirds of a mile, and possibly even of a mile. The weight of a column of ice half a mile high is, in round numbers, 1,100 lbs. to the square inch; and the whole of this enormous mass being abstracted from the ocean, its differential effect in producing changes of level was doubled. The ice-cumbered land went down like an overlaid ship until it was awash with the waves. Then, as the ice melted, recovery ensued.

On both sides of the Atlantic equally, the intercalation of fossilized forests bears authentic witness to the sweeping over the land of two great waves of ice-invasion. The trees manifestly grew where the glaciers had been; again the glaciers crept forward to constitute themselves the sepulchres of the trees. Dr. Wright inclines to connect the "forest beds" with merely partial oscillations of the ice-front. The Glacial Epoch is, in his view, one and indivisible; its termination was definitive. And he adverts with emphasis to the circumstance that the interposed peat layers do not mark a warm climate, but a climate much "colder than the present."

The point has an important bearing upon the vexed question of the antiquity of man. For Palæolithic implements have been found in various parts of the United States, embedded in glacial gravel, a heterogeneous deposit of clay and stones, flung down in massive embankments by the raging floods let loose during the break-up of the secular frosts. One of these tool-bearing strata at Claymont, Delaware, is supposed to have originated during the melting of the first ice-sheet, before the buried forests of Ohio had begun to spring at its margin. They are accordingly referred by the advocates of a long inter-glacial period to an epoch thousands of years anterior to that of the similar accumulation at Ironton and Little Falls. But the constructors of all stood so undeniably on the same level of barbarism that it is difficult to conceive that a wide gulf of time separated them.

The Ice-Age has proved a hard nut for speculation to crack. The astronomical theory is unquestionably the most plausible. It exhibits the former glaciation of a great part of the Northern as a simple exaggeration of the conditions now prevailing in the Southern Hemisphere. There, in consequence of the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, together with the coincidence of its aphelion passage with the southern winter solstice, the colder is seven days longer than the hotter season of the year; while in addition the midwinter sun is three million miles further than the midsummer sun. Still, in the light of new facts, we are obliged to reject the hypothesis, and there is, unfortunately, nothing to fall back upon. The riddle remains to be read.

DEMOGRAPHY.

IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

V.*

CHARLES RICHET.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, March 12.

PEOPLE, in all grades of life in Europe, have been constantly improving in their mode of living and in comfort since the seventeenth century. It is certain that this improvement will continue. Therefore, the amount of food consumed in 1992 will be much greater than now, not only because the population will have increased, but because each inhabitant will consume a little more. There can be no doubt, then, that the quantity of meat, of wheat, of beer, of wine, and coffee consumed a hundred years from now will be augmented, both absolutely and relatively. Still, there need be no fear that the supply will run short. Vast and fertile regions, now untillied, will be brought under cultivation, the mode of tillage will be greatly improved, agricultural tools and machines, better than any now in use, will be invented. The people of the twentieth

* For preceding parts see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., pp. 264, 294, 486, 518.

century will be better fed than we are, and will have no more reason than ourselves to be uneasy about the future of their great-great-grandchildren.

Industry will undoubtedly undergo great changes in the next hundred years. In the matter of coal we may suppose that the men of 1992 will burn eight times as much as the men of 1892. Notwithstanding this enormous consumption, the mines will not be appreciably impoverished. Our descendants in the next century will get all the coal they want for their machines, their gas, and their iron foundries.

There may be other sources of power. Of these there are but three on which man can count: the sun, water-courses and the sea, and the central heat of the earth. The only source of power, besides coal, will probably be waterfalls. These, it seems likely, will be much employed in 1992; for there will have been discovered, by means of electricity doubtless, a means of transmitting to a distance the power derived from this source. Yet coal will be the principal source of power, and, that being taken for granted, the question arises under what form the movement derived from its use will be communicated. So far, the steam-engine has been so convenient and economical that nothing has been found to take its place. The steam-engine, however, makes a very imperfect return for the coal consumed. If a steam-engine burns 100 kilogrammes of coal, 12 kilogrammes only, on an average, produce a useful effect; and the best and largest engines do not yield more than 18 kilogrammes of power for every hundred kilogrammes of coal used. This is very imperfect, and not at all economical. It is possible that something better may be invented.

In a hundred years from now great industries, as a general thing, will have crushed out small industries, and machines will have completely replaced hand labor. The price of manufactures of wool, of cotton, of paper will keep constantly getting lower by reason of the immense quantities easily produced. Objects in iron, in steel, in aluminium, in nickel, in silver, will be astonishingly cheap. One can form some idea of this cheapness by comparing the price of a watch to-day with the price of one forty years ago.

Carriages drawn by horses will be replaced, in part at least, by steam or electric carriages. There will be steam velocipedes and electric velocipedes. Electric tramways will connect villages. Printing will be very cheap; for there will be composing machines, and paper will be almost valueless. Lamps, clocks, watches, sewing-machines, writing-machines, glass, porcelain will be produced at a very low price. All this cheapness, be it understood, will apply to things in ordinary use only. Objects of art or of artistic industry will be extremely costly. Everything made of wood or rough stone will be very dear; for wood and rough stone will be scarce, and, besides, the fall in prices for objects in general use will coincide with an enormous increase in price for objects of great luxury.

Buildings will be of iron. Even houses in the country will be of that material. Theatres, palaces, museums, universities will be immense edifices of iron, and the cutting of stone, so beloved by architects, will be done away with. The end of the twentieth century will be truly the age of coal and iron, and people will laugh at the folly of the architects of our day who have obstinately persevered, from the most disinterested motives, doubtless, in using stone and brick for the buildings they are employed to erect.

The art of the engineer will have made incomparable progress. The Isthmus of Panama will be pierced, as well as the Isthmus of Corinth and the Isthmus of Malacca. A tunnel will connect England and France. There will be a Baltic canal, a canal from the Gulf of Lyons to the Gulf of Gascony; perhaps even a tunnel or a colossal viaduct will connect Europe and Africa across the Straits of Gibraltar. The great rivers will be enlarged so that vessels of large tonnage can navigate them. Paris will be a seaport like London. In a word, the

barriers which nature has put between peoples will disappear more and more, thanks to the triumphant force of industry.

Chemistry will exercise its power over alimentary industries—the manufacture of sugar and of alcohol. The meat of Australia and South America, preserved by chemical processes, will reach Europe with all its sweetness and freshness intact.

As to photography, it cannot be doubted that, long before the year 1992, we shall be able to photograph colors instantaneously. That will probably be the acme of this admirable invention; for when it shall be possible to reproduce instantly, by photography, objects with all their color and relief, it is not perceptible that there will be anything more for photography to do.

What will be the condition, in 1992, of art, of letters, and of the sciences? With the consideration of that question, this study in demography will end.

WHY WE SHOULD TEACH GEOLOGY.

PROF. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, May.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the best way to teach geology is by lectures, supplemented by text-book study and the collateral reading of monographs, but especially by required field work. The teacher should have traveled widely, and seen for himself volcanoes and geysers, should have climbed mountain peaks, visited cañons, and examined the effects of erosion, and the everyday work of streams, of waves, tides, and ocean currents. He should show his class by what agency the scenery at home has been produced, how certain mountains have been carved out of blocks of sedimentary rocks; and, if he lives in a region of fossiliferous rocks, the student should be taught to collect and identify fossils.

But, however the work of instruction is performed, the grand outlines of the study should be impressed on the mind of the student; and, on account of the philosophic and general bearings of geology, it should form a conspicuous element in any liberal curriculum.

Geology, then, in its broadest scope should be taught in our schools and colleges, and for at least a dozen good reasons.

At the outset we would claim that it holds equal rank with astronomy or biology. The former science tells us of the existence of other worlds than ours, and gives us some conception of the immensity of space. The study of plants and animals carries an impressive lesson as to the unity prevailing amid all the diversity of nature, besides affording the hope that we may at some time discover the origin of life, since it has already opened the way to an explanation of the origin of existing forms of life; while the grand outcome of geological study is that it brings vividly before the mind the immensity of time. It also teaches us that our earth has had a history, that our own race has had a high antiquity, and thus the contemplation of past geological ages, reckoned by millions of years, the fact that our earth is coeval with the sun in age—all these considerations tend to materially expand our mental horizon, and thus to react in a way to broaden the mind.

Geology is also the complement of biology. As soon as one has mastered the rudiments of botany and zoölogy and of the distribution of life-forms in space, the range of his thoughts should be extended to take in the orderly succession of life in past ages, and the evolution of modern specialized plants and animals from the earlier generalized types.

Geology throws light on the origin of our earth and the solar system in general; the facts and speculations which culminated in the nebular hypothesis, give some idea of the steps by which our planet assumed its present form, and became adapted for the maintenance of life. This period is fixed by geologists in the Laurentian, or at least at the dawn of what, for want of a better name, we call Archæan time.

Geology explains the birth of continents, the rise of mountain

chains, the agency of heat and water in inducing physical changes in the earth's surface, and by a more detailed study we reach the conviction that the diversity of life in the Cambrian period must have been in some way the result of great changes in the physical geography of that time.

It explains the stratification of the earth's crust, the crystallization of sedimentary rocks, and the presence of marine fossils in mountain strata.

During the process of mountain-building, the earth's crust has been uplifted, shattered, or dislocated, and finally permeated by hot springs and cracks and rents, extending to the surface and filled with the precious metals. Certainly there is good reason that we should know how the ores thus came to be brought up from the bowels of the earth and laid almost at our doors.

It teaches us that the mountain ranges bounding our continent are of different ages, and that its several sections have become in different epochs adapted to the maintenance of quite different assemblages of plants and animals. Geology enables to trace the relationship between these successive plant and animal worlds, and the conditions amid which they flourished.

It throws light on the origin of coal, petroleum, and other subterranean products, while paleontology teaches us the history of the origin and development of races and what is equally important, the order of organic life on earth.

The discovery of a single ammonite enabled the geologist to determine the geological age of the gold-bearing rocks of California. How indispensable fossils are as time-marks, characterizing the different formations, and the immediate practical use of such facts to the mining inspector, always interest a geological class.

One, and by no means the least, of the triumphs of modern geology is that it has established the fact of the high antiquity of man. The combined labors of geologists and anthropologists have opened up an entirely new view of the origin of man, teaching us that there has been a geological succession of human types leading up to races of which our existing savages are the descendants.

Who can deny the utility and importance of a study which bears such fruits? How can a person be regarded as liberally educated who has not been brought in contact with these facts?

RELIGIOUS.

THE REVISED LUTHER BIBLE.

Christliche Welt, Leipzig, April, 1892.

THE revision of Luther's translation of the Scriptures, has just appeared in its final shape. This completes the labor of twenty-six years of patient and persistent toil performed by leading Biblical scholars of Germany under the supervision of the Constein Bible Society, of Halle. The history of this enterprise is exceedingly instructive and interesting. The first impetus to the undertaking was given in 1855 by Dr. Mönckeberg, the Pastor Primarius of Hamburg, who, in view of the many corruptions which had found their way into the Luther text, and the divergency existing between the various editions, urged as an imperative necessity the settlement of a normal text for the version. The Stuttgart Church Congress of 1857, at which there was also a conference of the various Bible Societies of Germany, warmly endorsed the project, and addressed a petition to the Constein as the oldest and most influential Bible Society in the Fatherland to take charge of the work. This was agreed to, and it published two documents in reference to the manners and methods to be adopted in carrying out the project, one prepared by Dr. Mönckeberg, the other by the Germanist, Dr. C. Frommann. In order, however, that an enterprise of so great importance to all Christendom of Germanic tongue might have official sanction and

approval, the Prussian Superior Church Consistory, at the request of the Constein Society, petitioned the Eisenach Conference, a representative convention of all the German Church Governments, which convenes every second year, to supervise the revision. This Conference in 1863 issued a declaration as to the principles controlling the revision and selected a number of scholars to undertake the works on the New Testament. In this Revision Committee, Prussia was represented by Doctors Nitzsch (at whose death Dr. Köstlin was appointed), Tresten, Beyschlag, and Riehm; Saxony by Drs. Ahlfeld and Brückner; Hanover by the commentator, Meyer, and Dr. Niemann; Württemberg by Pastors Frommüller and Schröder. The New Testament Committee met for the first time from the 2d to the 16th of October, 1865; for the second time from the 4th to the 16th of April, 1866, in Halle. Before each meeting the revision work of each member had been circulated among his colleagues. All books were gone through twice. Among the rules adopted was one which demanded a two-thirds vote before Luther's rendering could be changed on the basis of the original text. In 1867, the tentative edition of the New Testament was printed; and in 1868, when the suggestions of critics had been obtained and the revision of each book had been made for a third time, the final edition was published. Since 1870 this revised New Testament has been published by the Constein Society in fifty-nine editions and a total of 118,000 copies. All the leading Bible Societies of Germany, as also the British and Foreign Bible Society, issue only this revision of the Luther version.

The Committee for the more arduous task of revising the Old Testament was appointed in 1870, and from the spring of 1871 to the fall of 1881 convened eighteen times, sitting in all 173 days, working on the canonical books alone. The apocrypha had been assigned to a special Sub-Committee which met four times, and sat twenty days. The members of the Old Testament Committee from Prussia were Drs. Tholuck, Schlottmann, Riehm, Dillmann, Kleinert, Bertheau, Disterdieck, and Kamphausen; of Saxony, Drs. Delitzsch, Baur, Ahlfeld, and Thinius; of Württemberg, Drs. Kübel, Schröder, and Dean Kapff; Thuringia, Drs. Diestel and Grimm. The presiding member was Dr. Schlottmann. The methods of work were the same as those of the New Testament Committee. In the great Luther year, 1883, the so-called "Probe-Bibel," *i. e.*, Specimen Bible, was issued, including both the Testaments; and the opinions and suggestions of all were asked before the Commission decided upon the final character of the revision. In order to facilitate this, all the changes proposed by the Revision Committee were distinguished by full-faced letters and other signs. Two years were to elapse before the final reading should take place on the basis of the documents sent in. The mass of these was so great that it has taken years fully to consider them; especially as a further revision of the New Testament was now included in the schemes. For this special work the Prussian Superior Consistory appointed Drs. Bezschlog, Brückner, Köstlin, Schröder, Braun, and Disterdieck. This final super-revision ended in making further changes in 440 passages in the New Testament, and some four thousand in the Old, a large number of which are, however, of little importance, touching such subjects as capitalization, punctuation, and the like. Finally, in January, 1890, the last Conference of the Revision Committee was held, in which also representatives of the various Bible Societies, of the Eisenach Conference, and of the Superior Consistory of Prussia participated. A special printing committee of four members was appointed, and this committee made some two hundred and fifty smaller changes at a meeting held in Caunstein. Two years of patient proof-reading has finally completed the great work.

The character of the revision forms quite a contrast to that accomplished in fewer years by the English and American Committees on the King James version. In general, it is a

much more conservative work than the English. Its object was, however, not simply to restore in a modern shape the last edition from Luther's hands, named that of 1545. Quite a number of important changes were gradually introduced after the Reformer's death, and these later changes have become a fixed part of the German Bible. Nor was the Committee to revise the Luther Bible according to the original texts. Some work in this line was done, but it is insignificant compared with the changes in the English revision. The German Bible was to continue to be Luther's version, and the revision was not to be a scientifically precise rendering, such as the Germans have in the excellent translations of de Wette, Weizsäcker, and others. The work was to be done not for scholars, but for the German congregations and German Christendom, in which the languages and spirit of Luther's version have so firmly taken root. The rules to guide the revisors were briefly these: 1. No changes are to be made if the object is only to make a rendering more literal than Luther's. 2. In order to make changes, the Committee must be convinced not only of the incorrectness of Luther's rendering, but also that the new rendering is better. 3. Renderings which have become fixed in the ascetic literature, hymnology, litanies, etc., of the German people are not to be changed. 4. The changes made must be consistent with each other, and are not to be made except where absolutely necessary in cases where the changes would involve a great number of passages. 5. All changes are to be made in harmony with the spirit of the Luther translation.

The greatest number of changes have been made in Job; Ezekiel, 40 *seq.*; and in the Apocrypha; the fewest in the Books most familiar to the congregations, *i. e.*, in Genesis, Psalms, Isaiah, and the New Testament. These changes, although reaching into the thousands, are not so incisive, nor do they change the character and complexion of the historic Luther version; and yet they are far-reaching enough to aid the German Christians materially in understanding the Scriptures, especially the well-known gospels and epistolary lessons read every Sunday in the churches.

IS THE RELIGION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN MONOTHEISTIC?

P. ASMUSSEN.

Ausland, Stuttgart, No. 13, 1892.

THE myth that the North American Indians are the lost ten tribes was, in the beginning of this century, more than the *motif* of Solomon Spaulding's Discovered Manuscript and the Book of Mormon. This identification, for a long time, was the conviction of many, especially in the Eastern States. The origin of this view is partly to be ascribed to the fact that some explanation had to be given of the fate of the Israelites who were taken to Assyria and who have left a blank on the pages of subsequent history, and partly by the fact that monotheism and the belief in a Messiah was currently ascribed to the Indians of North America.

This latter problem is deserving of study and investigation. New material has been published on the subject by Garrick Mallery in his work "Israelite and Indian," issued in 1890. He, with the assistance of prominent linguists and ethnologists, has disproved that monotheism was a feature of the Indian religion, and further considerations only strengthen his theory.

In the first place, it is necessary to explain the names employed by the Indians to designate the Great Spirit. Different tribes employ different terms. Older investigators, among them Lafiteau, recognize the fact that the names "Oki" and "Manito" are not always used by them as a designation of the same divinity. Champlain gets nearer to the correct explanation when he states that "Oki" is employed as a designation of a man distinguished by something special, *e. g.*, courage or skill, and "Manito" signifies the Incomprehensible. Even

the designation "Kitshi Manito" is used as a term for a whole category of Great Spirits, but never as the proper name of a single one. The fundamental meaning of the term "Wakan," used by the Dakotas, is the Mysterious, the Unknown. For that reason it was first used to designate certain machinery introduced by the Europeans; after this was better understood by the Indians the term was no longer applied. In this way a whole series of terms applied to the Great Spirit have revealed themselves as names for purely secular things.

Inquiring further as to the source whence the Europeans derived their ideas of the monotheistic character of the religion of the Indians, the answer is that it must be attributed, in a measure, to the phlegmatic nature of the Indian. He was not ready to permit himself to be too closely interrogated by his white enemy, and gave such answers as he knew would be most acceptable. It is a well-known characteristic of the nations that they can read in the questions of others what answer is most welcome. This feature has often worked to the detriment of the whites. Honest Indians in becoming Christians have often renounced a multitude of gods, of whom and the worship of whom the missionaries had been entirely ignorant and who believed in the original monotheism of their converts. Then, too, it must not be forgotten that the missionaries secured their information from those Indians who were furthest advanced intellectually. As a result those who were ready to embrace Christianity, feeling ashamed of their former religion, were only too apt to conceal what the full character and contents of that religion was.

Of considerable importance in this connection is the fact that down to the present day the Indians have no term corresponding exactly to our name of God. Naturally, the cause of this is no fear to use such a name, as was the case among the Jews, who do not pronounce the word Jehovah, but use in its stead, Adonai; but the reason is simply this, that they did not have the monotheistic idea of God. If they had had this idea, they would also have had the word to express this idea. It is further significant that a monotheistic religion is claimed for wild and uncivilized North American Indians, while the cultured Aztecs and Toltecs are known never to have attained such a high stage of religious thought. The further fact that the Indians of to-day are not monotheistic is evidence enough in connection with the other data, to prove that their religion never had this characteristic. Nor does the claim made that the Indians ascribe the creation of the world to one divinity, invalidate this position. It is exceedingly probable that this opinion was adopted from the teachings of the missionaries. The fact of the matter is that they pay no special devotion to this deity, and often it seems as though they identify it with the world itself. The Creator of the Universe has no prominence in their religious world. Then, it is well known, that the Indians make such contradictory statements concerning the Great Spirit, that all these qualities and attributes could not possibly be ascribed to one divinity. Their religious system is not monotheistic. The religious system of the Indian is more a worship of demons and of ancestors than monotheism. The mistake has currently been made of ascribing to the original Indian faith, elements which were introduced by the acceptance of Christianity.

The same state of affairs exists in reference to the so-called Messianic features in the Indian religion. The hope of a golden age to repay for the sufferings of the present is common among nearly all peoples. This idea grew all the more as the persecution of the whites drove the Indian westward. Hence the "Messianic craze" which in recent times has aroused the wildest hopes of the Indians. There is absolutely no evidence that the Messianic idea in a specific or developed form is the native faith of the Indian. And there are no reasons for ascribing to him in general a high state of religious development. The measure of their religious knowledge did not go beyond that of the average rude peoples of their state of culture.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

JAMES E. MATHIESON.

Missionary Review of the World, New York, May.

"The people which I formed for Myself, that they might set forth My praise."—Isaiah 43:21.

THE Eastern question which disturbs the slumbers of European diplomatists, once took the form of a wrangle over the custody of the keys of the so-called holy places in Palestine; this dispute may soon be revived when Russia feels strong enough to move again southward, and any alliance between her and France would then be rudely torn asunder, for nothing can reconcile the rival pretensions of the Latin and Greek Churches to supremacy in the Holy Land. A greater Eastern question is the Chinese problem: What barrier is strong enough to keep out the flood of emigration from the Celestial empire into the sparsely occupied continents of Australia and the Americas? But the greatest Eastern question is undoubtedly the Jewish question, and it is coming to the front rapidly; the unextinguished vitality of this miraculously preserved people has never been more manifest than now, since their dispersions commenced; they are in evidence everywhere; their ability, perseverance, and patience command success in trade, in letters, in art, and in politics; and if massed together in one ample territory, instead of being scattered in numerically feeble detachments in every nation under heaven, we might even augur for them a supremacy among the peoples of the earth, upon merely human hypothesis and calculation; and it is only neglect of the truth of God's Holy Word, that leads the Church into forgetfulness of the inevitable mastery of the Jewish people over all nations, when their King who is our Lord and blessed Saviour comes again to take His kingdom, and his brethren shall recognize and acknowledge Him. It is little wonder that the world and worldly statesmen are in total ignorance of "the things that are coming upon the earth," when even the professing Church gives that subject the go-by. Moreover, how utterly distasteful and repugnant to the minds of all imperial races and rulers, is the contemplation of the possibility of a race superior to their own, stepping into claim rule over them; for instance, that France, or Germany, or England, or the United States should have to take a lowly place while the despised Jew comes to the front, and Israel's King shall have all other kings, yea, and presidents, bending low before Him; and yet this is the thing that shall come to pass; for "all kings shall bow down before Him, all nations shall serve Him." How do you like it, my evangelical brother, whether Englishmen, Frenchmen, American, or German? We are citizens of great and mighty nations; we, each, like to think ourselves the foremost of all peoples, whoever else shall take the second or third place; but that we should come under the absolute, indisputable rule of a Jew! Is the thought tolerable? And yet it must be so. "One King over all the earth." That is the destiny of Jesus of Nazareth. Not in the sense of a spiritual dominion alone, but in a natural sense as well, and as really, when He shall "sit upon the throne of His father David" in Jerusalem; the commencement of a millennium of peace and righteousness, of universal and perpetual sway; earth's holy day, the poet's golden age, oft dreamed about and sung; but never yet witnessed here below. Yes, this is the culminating point in God's plan for our human race upon this earth.

The peoples of the earth have abundant reasons for seeking the coming of the Prince of Peace and King of Righteousness. I do not say that their rulers have. In spite of all the endeavors of lovers of peace upon earth, wars will continue to the end of this dispensation.

Comptists, Positivists, or whatever else they call themselves who dream the altruistic dream of a better time, apart from revelation, are doomed to disappointment; what they long for is coming, but not by any improvement in human nature, which is simply incurable, but by the coming again of Christ, and His ordering of the world aright.

Books.

ENGLISH PHARISEES AND FRENCH CROCODILES; and other Anglo-French Typical Characters. By Max O'Rell. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 1892.

[Max O'Rell is already pretty well known to Americans, both as lecturer and author. Some of his earlier books, "A Frenchman in America," "Jonathan and his Continent," "John Bull and his Island," have been read in this country with a keen enjoyment of his brightness and wit, a little wincing under his satire (when aimed at American institutions or weaknesses), and an amiable toleration towards his time-worn anecdotes. This latest volume appears to have been written especially for our benefit; the first page being devoted to a dedication "To Jonathan." In this he says: "You are a dear friend and a delightful fellow. You are on the road that will safely lead you to the discovery of everything that can insure the prosperity of the land of which you are so justly proud. Yet the Old World can teach you something; not how to work, but how to live. I have drawn a few sketches for you. Perhaps they will show you that people can be happy without rolling in wealth, or living in a furnace."

It is a book of sketches and comments—rather more comments than sketches—written in a disjointed paragraphic, and often somewhat jerky, style, and drawing sharp contrasts between the English and French people, their character, manners and customs, fads and prejudices. These seem to be drawn with a fair, no less than a free hand; for if the Englishman often suffers, the Frenchman by no means escapes. It is quite likely that the reader will be a little disappointed in what "the Old World can teach," as exemplified in this book; but he will, nevertheless, find much that is worth the reading, and not a little that is amusing. We cannot present a digest of the work, but give a few specimen paragraphs.

Mechanically, the volume is a credit to the publishers.]

WHAT is a foreigner?

As a rule, a foreigner is a good fellow, brought up by worthy parents, and belonging to a country quite as good as yours.

Nations may be well or badly governed. They may possess hot or cold climates, indifferent or beautiful scenery. The manners and customs of their inhabitants may be utterly different. But the most stupid statement that can possibly be made is that some nations are better or worse than others.

When people travel in foreign lands they often make two kinds of mistakes.

Firstly, they are liable to visit the wrong places. Secondly, they draw conclusions too quickly.

The foreigner ought to be able to read, as in an open book, the good, warm-hearted France, that he hardly looks at. For him, France is Paris—Paris that supplies him with pleasures for a fortnight, and that he despises when satiated. The real France, peaceful and laborious, he knows nothing about beyond what he sees from the windows of a railroad car. Paris is not France. I want to emphasize this last remark. I would like to repeat it on every page.

The Frenchman is no better. He comes to London for a week on business (I say "on business," because no one would think of coming to London on pleasure), and profits by his visit to go and see Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Then he returns home, and exclaims, parodying Victor Hugo's celebrated lines: "How proud a man is to call himself a Frenchman, when he has looked at England."

He has looked at England, it is true, but he has not seen it.

To three qualities I ascribe the success of John Bull: his tenacity, the coolness of his head, and the thickness of his skin.

He conquers the world for the good of the world. When he goes after pastures new, he takes the Bible with him. It will not be long before the natives have the Bible, and he their land.

In the singular, a man upon whose word you can rely as you would upon a trusty sword; in the plural, a people who have too often merited the epithet "perfidious." At home prosecuting the individual that ill-uses an animal, unless, indeed, the animal be a wife; abroad, setting a price upon the head of a recalcitrant foe.

Worshipping his old monarchy, devoted to his old institutions, refusing to submit to despotism in any form, he himself keeps in order and discipline all his paid guides and governors: his Queen, his princes, his ministers, his judges, his priests.

The Frenchman and the Englishman alike are boasters, but with a difference; the Englishman will seek, on all occasions, to appear a trifle better than he really is; but the Frenchman, on the contrary, is a braggart of vice. To hear him joke about matrimony, for instance, you would take him for a libertine; but such trivialities are indulged in by men who are the honor and joy of their homes.

When you hear a Frenchman speak ill of himself, do not believe him, he is merely boasting. You may be sure that nothing is more true. We French hide our virtues, and do not like to be reproached with them.

The English hypocrite is the hypocrite of virtue and religion—the Pharisee.

The French hypocrite is the hypocrite of sentiment—the crocodile.

CATHCART'S LITERARY READER; a Manual of English Literature, being Typical Selections from some of the best British and American Authors from Shakespeare to the Present Time, Chronologically Arranged, with Biographical and Critical Sketches, and numerous Notes, Etc. By George R. Cathcart. With Portraits. 12mo, pp. 541. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: American Book Company.

[A manual for schools and general readers which has lived for seventeen years carries with it its own recommendation. It may be added that the compilation is worthy of living to the age it has attained. An admirable point in this edition is the numerous heads of authors from the clever pencil of Mr. Jacques Reich. We give from the Preface a statement of the characteristics of the present issue of the book.]

THE recognition of distinctly scientific writers as contributors to letters is continued. In its early days, science was dry and almost repellent to all save its favored students; but its modern exponents have not failed to see the importance of presenting it in attractive guise, and the writings of Agassiz, Gray, Dana, Lyell, Tyndall, Huxley, and others abound in passages of great beauty, even when judged by the standards of pure literature. Among the leading features of this revision are the Definitions and Outline of Study, which form the introduction to the book; the chapter on the Beginnings of English Literature, which covers the period previous to the time when our language took its permanent form; and the subdivision of our literature into the four great periods of Elizabethan Literature, the Literature of the Commonwealth and Restoration, the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, and the Literature of the Nineteenth Century. The biographical and critical notices have been rewritten and much extended, and an introductory chapter to each of the four grand divisions has been prepared. Each one of these periods is marked by distinct and definite outlines; each one has its own character, and arranges itself in something like systematic order around certain great central names. It has therefore been possible to make the book orderly and continuous in its character, and to give it an historical perspective, which shows forth the masters and masterpieces of our literature in their true proportions.

THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD BY COLUMBUS. Compiled from Accepted Authorities by Frederick Saunders, Librarian of the Astor Library. 1492-1892. 12mo, pp. 145. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1892.

[There are librarians and librarians. Some content themselves with taking good care of the treasures entrusted to them, while others utilize those treasures to instruct and delight the noble army of readers. To this latter and rarer class of librarians belongs the author of this beautifully made volume. The approaching Quadricentenary has caused the publication of a number of books, and is likely to produce many more. Nothing, however, has yet appeared, or may be expected, more readable and satisfactory than these pages by Mr. Saunders. How well he has employed the resources at his command can easily be imagined by those who have tasted his toothsome "Salad." All that the busy reader wants to be reminded of about Columbus is here in a nutshell. Six chapters are devoted respectively to "Ante-Columbian Explorers," "The Early Life of Columbus," "His Adventurous Voyage," "His Letter Announcing his Discovery," "The Close of his Career," "Estimates of his Character." Among the nine illustrations—six of which, full-page, were drawn expressly for the book—special interest will be taken in a reduced fac-simile page relating to Prince Madoc of Wales, from Lhoyd's black-letter, "Historie of Cambria," published in 1584; and in a fac-simile of a portion of the "First Letter" of Columbus, now in the Astor Library. One marked blemish in the work cannot be passed by without comment. "The discovery of America by Columbus," says Mr. Saunders, "formed the great epoch of maritime history, as did the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers subsequently in civil and ecclesiastical history. And both have alike exerted a controlling and beneficent influence upon mankind in each hemisphere." We take it for granted that the Fathers here alluded to are the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. This is a direct slap in the face of New York. One would not have expected so accomplished a gentleman, at the head of a great New York institution, to encourage the monstrous superstition that everything good in the civil and ecclesiastical history of our Republic dates from Plymouth Rock. We give an extract from what is said about the early life of Columbus.]

LESS is sometimes known of our great men whose names have become historic than of the majority of persons whose claim to our regard is of less account. This is the more remarkable, since

the realm of biographical literature was never so widespread as at the present time. It seems as if the quota of knowledge about our representative men was to be in the inverse ratio of their greatness; as in the instances of Homer, Shakespeare, and the hero of this brief sketch. Columbus, although not of the order of representative bards, was yet a colossus among navigators, and endowed with a force of character and intrepidity of purpose that defied the perils before which others succumbed. He achieved his work amidst betrayal and treachery, and a long succession of adverse circumstances.

The historical character of such a man affords to the student a fertile theme of thoughtful consideration. It is therefore to be regretted, that although there have been so many eminent writers who have sought to portray his remarkable life-story, yet, owing to the fact of the paucity of documentary records, we possess but varying glimpses of his life, rather than a complete portraiture of his personality. Not only are there blank intervals in his career, but even the time and place of his nativity are yet in doubt; the best sustained record is, however, that Columbus was born at Genoa, about 1436, or, according to some writers, 1446.

The annals of biography may be said, indeed, scarcely to present a parallel instance of a character so complex and anomalous—if we are to accept all the conflicting statements of his various biographers—as that of the renowned discoverer. Certain it is that there have been few, if any, whose life record has been so chequered and pathetic, yet so illustrious in its results, and whose career is invested with such stirring and romantic interest as his.

Columbus, it has been said, stood midway between the mediæval and modern ages; even his adventurous voyage over a dark and perilous ocean seems symbolic of the fact; for gloom and disaster overshadowed his course until he gained the Western shore, when they vanished, and all became transfigured with the radiant light.

ON THE PLANTATION: A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During the War. By Joel Chandler Harris, Author of "Uncle Remus." With twenty-three Illustrations by E. W. Kemble. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1892.

[Those who have made the acquaintance of *Uncle Remus* will be much interested in the autobiographical details of this book, heretofore published in serial form. Under the name of *Joe Maxwell*, Mr. Harris depicts himself as he was when about twelve years old, a fatherless boy, living in Georgia, just before the beginning of the Civil War, and the life he led until the war ended. During that time he came in contact with many odd characters, both black and white, the amusement derived from whose oddities is enhanced by Mr. Kemble's clever pencil. Woven in with an account of *Joe Maxwell's* doings are several legends of the kind which have made *Brer Rabbit* famous. It is evident, however, that this vein of folk-lore opened by the author will not bear deep working. There are, in one or two of the legends, signs that it is giving out. A portrait of the author, a frontispiece, shows a face, which, if not very intellectual, looks shrewd, honest, and genial. We give an account of a partridge's nest, which manifests how close an observer of nature Mr. Harris is, and also the modest and tender words with which his narrative is concluded.]

THE days in the printing-office would have been very lonely for Joe, but the grove that surrounded it was full of gray squirrels. A partridge and her mate built their nest within a few feet of Joe's window, and it often happened that he neglected his work in watching the birds. They bent the long grass over from each side carefully until they had formed a little tunnel three or four feet long. When this was done, Mrs. Partridge made her way to the end of it and began to scratch and flutter just as a hen does when taking a dust-bath. She was hollowing out the nest. By the time the nest was completed, the archway of grass that hid it was considerably disarranged. Then Mrs. Partridge sat quietly in the hollow she had made, while Mr. Partridge rebuilt the archway over her until she was completely concealed. He was very careful about this. Frequently he would walk off a little way, and turn and look at the nest. If his sharp eyes could see anything suspicious, he would return and weave the grass more closely together. Finally, he seemed to be satisfied with his work. He shook his wings and began to preen himself, and then Mrs. Partridge came out and joined him. They consulted together with queer little cluckings, and finally ran off into the undergrowth as if bent on a frolic.

The work of Mr. and Mrs. Partridge was so well done that Joe found it very difficult to discover the nest when he went out of the office. He knew where it was from his window, but when he came to look for it out of doors it seemed to have disappeared, so deftly was it concealed; and he would have been compelled to hunt for it very carefully but for the fact that when Mrs. Partridge found herself disturbed she rushed from the little grass tunnel and threw herself at Joe's feet, fluttering around as if desperately wounded, and uttering

strange little cries of distress. Once she actually touched his feet with her wings, but when he stooped to pick her up she managed to flutter off just out of reach of his hand. Joe followed along after Mrs. Partridge for some little distance, and he discovered that the farther she led him away from the nest the more her condition improved, until finally she ran off into the sedge and disappeared. Joe has never been able to find anyone to tell him how Mrs. Partridge knew what kind of antics a badly wounded bird would cut up. He has been told that it is the result of instinct. The scientists say, however, that instinct is the outgrowth of necessity; but it seems hard to believe that necessity could have given Mrs. Partridge such accurate knowledge of the movements of a wounded bird.

A larger world beckoned to Joe Maxwell, and he went out into it. And it came about that on every side he found loving hearts to comfort him, and strong and friendly hands to guide him. He found new associations and formed new ties. In a humble way he made a name for himself, but the old plantation days still live in his dreams.

A PRIMER OF ENGLISH VERSE; Chiefly in its Æsthetic and Organic Character. By Hiram Corson, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in the Cornell University. 12mo, pp. 232. Boston: Ginn & Company. 1892.

[Doctor Corson has studied with great care the mechanism of English verse and thoroughly digested all that has been written on that subject. In this Primer—as he modestly terms it—there is much that deserves careful attention by everyone who wishes to appreciate, as well as his faculties may permit, the music of English poetry. The professor builds his teaching on a thoroughly sound base, by recognizing at the outset the vital fact that rhythm, metre, stanza, rhyme, assonance, alliteration, melody, and harmony are due to the action of feeling or emotion on the part of the poet. Hence, although the power of estimating rightly and enjoying the elements of poetic expression may be developed and increased by proper instruction, no amount of teaching will make a poet out of one who has no song, no music in his soul. Unimpeachably sound are the principles laid down in respect to alliteration—upon internal, as well as initial consonants; the Spenserian stanza, as employed by Spenser himself and subsequent poets; the Sonnet and Blank Verse, "the crowning glory of English poetical and dramatic language-shaping." The admirable selections make the little book pleasant poetical reading. We give the second of the two sonnets by Longfellow prefixed to the "Purgatorio," "than which," in the opinion of Professor Corson, "there are no sonnets in the English language more perfect in their workmanship, nor more perfect, æsthetically"; and his comments on the blank verse of Browning.]

LONGFELLOW'S sonnet, which follows, is in the strictest accordance with the Italian type as established by Petrarch, Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Michael Angelo, and Vittoria Colonna. Each quatrain and each tercet is distinct and has its own function:

With snow-white veil and garments as of flame,
She stands before thee, who so long ago
Filled thy young heart with passion and the woe
From which thy song and all its splendors came;
And while with stern rebuke she speaks thy name,
The ice about thy heart melts as the snow
On mountain heights, and in swift overflow
Comes gushing from thy lips in sobs of shame.
Thou makest full confession; and a gleam,
As of the dawn on some dark forest east,
Seems on thy lifted forehead to increase;
Lethe and Eunoë—the remembered dream
And the forgotten sorrow—bring at last
That perfect pardon which is perfect peace.

All things considered, the greatest achievement of the century in blank verse is Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book." I don't mean the greatest in bulk (although it is that, having 21,134 verses, double the number of "Paradise Lost"); I mean the greatest achievement in the effective use of blank verse in the treatment of a great subject—really the greatest subject, when viewed aright, which has been treated in English poetry—vastly greater in its bearings upon the highest education of man than that of "Paradise Lost." Its blank verse, while having a most complex variety of character is the most dramatic blank verse since the Elizabethan era. Having read the entire poem aloud to classes every year for several years, I feel prepared to speak of the transcendent merits of the verse. One reads it without a sense of there being anything artificial in the construction of the language; and by artificial I mean *put consciously into a certain shape*. Of course, it *was* put consciously into shape; but one gets the impression that the poet thought and felt spontaneously in blank verse. And it is always *verse*—though the reader has but a minimum of metre consciousness. And the *method* of the thought is always poetic. This is saying much, but not too much. All moods of the mind are, in the poem, expressed in Protean verse.

Many others of Browning's poems (and they rank with his greatest productions) are in blank verse which, in each, has its distinctly peculiar character. He who adequately appreciates the verse of these poems, must regard Robert Browning as one of the greatest masters of language-shaping.

The Press.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

RAVACHOL—THE ANARCHISTS—THE
1ST OF MAY.INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS FROM INTERESTING
SOURCES.

[Herr Johann Most, understood to be the chief of our Anarchist citizens, is at liberty again. While Herr Most was in durance on Blackwell's Island THE LITERARY DIGEST printed translations of letters from him that appeared in *Freiheit*. (See THE LITERARY DIGEST for Dec. 12, 1891, and March 26, 1892.) The correspondence of prisoners is under the supervision of the police, and these communications were hardly characteristic; they were in a subdued tone that seemed unaccustomed and strange. The Anarchist leader is now writing with his old fire, and we are sure that the translation which we have made from the last number of his paper will be interesting to all our readers.]

The Central Labor Union of New York City, which had charge of the demonstration held last Monday evening, refused to permit Herr Most to speak.]

Freiheit (John Most's paper, New York), April 30.—After a farcical trial conducted with lightning rapidity, the Anarchists Ravachol and Simon were sentenced to lifelong imprisonment for their connection with the dynamite attempts against Judge Benoit and State's Attorney Bulot. Three others, who were accused of being accessories, were acquitted. Ravachol admitted that he was the author of the explosions, and described them as responses to the baitings of Anarchists in which those limbs of the law have been engaged. He also set forth the principles of Anarchism. It seems that the proceedings passed without anything transpiring to give color to the stories of murders perpetrated by him that have had currency in the press. Ere the fury of the barbarian crime mongers against Ravachol had subsided, other Anarchists had avenged his imprisonment by blowing up the café in which he was arrested, and although the place was watched by a policeman no trace of the men who performed the deed could be found. The proprietor was not killed, as it was reported at first, but he will be a cripple for the rest of his life. The waiter who assisted in the arrest of Ravachol had left the restaurant before the attack was made, owing to fear of the Anarchists. The press snorts with rage, demands that a state of siege be proclaimed, urges that the principal Anarchists be lynched, and the rest be driven away by vigilance committees, etc.—just as if the Anarchists are easily recognizable by some special peculiarity of the noses on their faces. What avails all this frenzy and hullabaloo? The war between the poor and the rich is on, and surely will be prosecuted with increasing impetuosity, whatever may be done to check it. There is only one means by which peace can be procured—remove the causes of this struggle, and put an end to private ownership, authority, robbery, and the stupefying of the people. Since it is certain that the rich will not banish these wrongs from the world, the work must be done by the poor. Before the end is attained the crashings will reach farther and farther, and become more and more formidable, in spite of everything that can be done to hinder. . . . How about the Jesuitical monsters in the [English] Home Office, who murder men for appropriating a few articles of game? What is to be said of that human hyena Hawkins, who gloats at the sight of hanged men, and whose love of the gallows has caused him to be known for years as "Hangman Hawkins"—the Judge who condemned our Walsall colleagues? It was by this barbarous beast, carrying itself so proudly as a representative of humanity, that our comrades were sent to the hell of imprisonment for ten years! How about the spy Melville, who employed agents to hatch out plots, which he then "discovered"? Are such men entitled to the right of existence? We are told that the Anarchists are "crimi-

nals," "vermin," "gallows-birds." Good—heap your revillings upon us to your hearts' content. Hunt us as you hunt mad dogs. Throttle us as you throttled our comrades of Xeres. Shoot us down as you shot down the strikers of Fourmies. But do not be surprised if your houses are blown up with dynamite, and if every officer of justice is shunned because his companionship is dangerous. "Justice is done," you say. Is it, gentlemen of the bourgeoisie? Was justice done the other day, when a vile monster in the guise of woman—the miserable creature was from your class, by the way,—who had tortured her own child to death, was let off with a single year's imprisonment, although men whose only "crime" consisted in so loving their fellow-beings as to risk all for them, were sent to jail for ten years? Was that an instance of justice? Possibly! Perhaps it will also be an instance of justice if the oppressed strike in retaliation, and deal with you without pity or quarter.

New York Volkszeitung (Socialist), May 1.—Although the idea of observing the 1st of May as an anniversary day originated with the Socialists of Europe, they disclaimed, from the beginning, any purpose of giving to the celebrations an exclusively Socialistic character. The object was to institute a proletarians' day in the true sense, and to make it, so to speak, an all-embracing holiday—a recognized anniversary day for all persons (without any exceptions) who languish in the chains and bands of modern wage slavery, and who, consciously or unconsciously, derive an understanding of common interests from a perception of common sufferings, and recognize the necessity of common action for the mitigation of the hardships of their slavery, and ultimately for complete release from their chains. The question, What is the best method to attain the great aim, and liberate the masses from all their woes? may be held in abeyance on May Day. Everyone who feels himself a proletarian; everyone who feels or sees that the capital-possessing "work-giver" is an uncompromising enemy of his interest, and that the enmity is not accidental, not involuntary, but an essential consequence of the prevailing system; everyone who recognizes that divisions and isolations among the oppressed classes serve to strengthen the oppressors, and that the downtrodden masses can become resistless only by solid co-operation, is heartily welcome in the May Day celebrations. The anniversary appeals to the hearts and heads of the wage-workers for reasons of many sorts, and it is an anniversary that can never lose interest. The eight hour demand is the fundamental object, and provides the watchword for the day, but this is true only in the sense that the eight hour day is the least demand that the wage classes make upon the robber classes.

New York Standard (Henry George's paper), April 27.—Every spring the authorities and the comfortable classes of Europe are panic-stricken in expectation of some mysterious and terribly destructive revolt. The labor celebrations, which take place on the 1st of May, are suspected of being at the source of the trouble; and all possible pains is taken by the blind defenders of things as they are to excite the hatred and invite the vengeance of those who participate in these celebrations. It may be that there is a connection between the 1st of May celebrations and the exploits of dynamiters, and it is certain that as the date has approached this year dynamiters have been bolder. But it is not probable that they are any more dangerous; they are too careful and studiously dramatic. When the great mass of ignorant and outraged men do rise, and in their fury strike down whatever seems to stand in their way, as they surely will unless peaceable means are taken to abolish the injustice that turns men with souls into beasts of prey, there will be no appearance of amateur theatricals about their movements. No doubt of the character of the outbreak will exist, nor will anyone be weak enough to suppose that the law courts, the police, or the military can cope with it. Organized society

will be as helpless as a ship in a cyclone. So long as bomb-throwers are quietly put upon trial before regular tribunals, and when convicted, punished like common criminals, there is nothing to fear from dynamite other than some accidental injury which the bomb-thrower cannot well prevent.

New York Journal of Commerce, April 29.—When the man who is opposed to all civil rule attempts the life of the ruler or seeks to kill the ministers of justice he is then to be dealt with in the severest manner, because he is not led by sudden passion to commit the wrong, but by a settled principle governing his will, and having arrayed himself in open hostility to all that makes human life safe or comfortable, he is entitled to no leniency from those he has made his foes. And the only way to deal with men who like wild beasts recognize no limit to their ferocity is to hunt them down and exterminate them. It is not an easy thing to gain the mastery in such a conflict when the offenders, like the tiger in the jungle, have no regard for their own safety and are simply bent on doing to their pursuers all the damage that is possible. At this stage of the conflict society, like too many hunters when the wild beast is at bay and reckless, turns coward and hesitates to close in on the common foe. The use of dynamite filled the French metropolis with fear, and the jury who were called to try the desperate Ravachol, who in open court confessed his crime, brought in a verdict of "extenuating circumstances" that saved him from the guillotine lest they too might be the victims of some partner in the force organized for desperate deed. This is mistaken leniency and sure to increase the common danger. The avowed object of the leaders is to fill the people with fear, and thereby secure immunity for themselves and their associates in their work of disorganization. The only safety is in resoluteness of purpose to carry on the work of extermination at whatever cost. Let it be understood that if a whole city is left in ruins not a man who fights on the side of the conspirators shall escape with his life, and most of the peril will have passed on that assurance. When society makes common cause against these outrageous attacks on its security and undertakes at whatever cost to exterminate all who are in league with the ruffians and consenting to their crimes, the throwing of bombs will cease. When the few reckless leaders have been captured and executed the rank and file will no longer have the courage of their assumed convictions.

Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), April 27.—This act of weakness on the part of the Ravachol jury, which was received by the persons in the court-room with significant exclamations, will be severely judged by the people of Paris at a time when the need of energetic repression is more urgent than ever. True, there is something to be said on the other side. To have to contend with an invisible and intangible enemy is to be in the presence of supreme terror. There is no terror so hard to struggle against as that which is covered by darkness—no terror so adapted for humbling the fiercest and diminishing the most indomitable courage. But Paris is not to be terrorized in such a way. She has seen many terrifying days. There have been moments of consternation—that has been all. . . . People talk about taking justice into their own hands, and doing what the authorities have not been able to do. Very well; but how? Constitute vigilance committees, as was done in California formerly, and is done in Dakota to-day? That course would come to nothing. How can you discover the criminals whom the police, with all the resources at their command, cannot discover? How can you make sure of punishing the guilty only, when there are so many chances of error with all the regularly constituted social machinery? For some years past the Republic has allowed everybody to say everything, to write everything, almost to do everything at pleasure, and has been willing to abide the results. Are these attacks by dynamite one of the results? It is possible. If that is true, too

great liberty has been accorded, and it is necessary to draw the lines closer. A limit must be put to agitation which teaches violence and destruction. Sophists, whether acting in good or bad faith, poison weak minds. In this case the pretended sophists are rascals, wild beasts in human form, who make use of the sufferings and appetites of certain classes to preach carnage and ruin. Should this be permitted? Certainly not. Honest people do not make agreements with such villains any more than they do with mad dogs. The Ravachols are naughty but mad dogs, and there is nothing to do but muzzle or destroy them.

May 2.—In the municipal elections held yesterday in France, the Socialist party hoped to get possession of forty municipalities, the expenditures of which reach annually the sum of 200,000,000 francs. If the purses of cities like Marseilles, Lille, Nantes, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Rheims, Troyes, Saint-Etienne, Rouen, Montluçon, Certe, and Toulouse should come into the hands of the Socialists, they would have a magnificent treasury wherewith to try experiments of all kinds—to institute laborexchanges, restaurants for working people, municipal butcher-shops, and municipal bakeries, to make appropriations for strikers, and to send delegations to international congresses. Thus a first step would be taken towards the realization of collectivism. According to dispatches received at the time of writing, it does not appear that the Socialists gained any very considerable advantage. In several localities they have profited by disunion among different factions of the Republican party. Everywhere, in all the communes, there were a Radical ticket and an Opportunist ticket. On the other hand, M. Loubet instructed his prefects not to interfere with the elections, and the Socialists would have been very simple if they had not availed themselves of this windfall. At Lille the Monarchists supported the revolutionary candidates, whose election was advocated by the agitator Lafargue. The same state of things existed in certain quarters of Lyons and Bordeaux. Between the progressive Republic and the Republic of agitation, hazard, and explosions, the friends of the Count of Paris made choice of the latter; and logically, for the triumph of such a Republic would afford the best aid for anti-republican projects.

New York Times, May 2.—One substantial fact would seem to be fairly established by the almost completely peaceful record of yesterday. It is that there is not any necessary connection between the laboring classes and the dynamiters, and it is fairly to be inferred that the influence of the laboring men was used actively to prevent any demonstration of the latter on the day set apart by common consent for a labor manifestation. Therein probably lies the greatest hope of security for the public order and safety.

Brooklyn Eagle, April 29.—Fault has been found with the Ravachol verdict because of its mildness, but its chief value to Paris, to the French Republic, to civilized society is as a precedent. The judicial action in this case may be regarded as a warning to the enemies of order and a pledge to its friends that attacks upon it will be promptly and effectually dealt with. Swift and certainty of punishment are always more effective than severity, and it is especially true in this case. The test seemed to be made whether a liberal Government could assert itself in an extremity. When kings and emperors execute the laws it is a practice to call them despots and tyrants. A liberal Government cannot be so easily and personally disposed of. Its action is impersonal, and it is all the more important to show that it can be depended upon for the maintenance of its own authority. The test has been successfully passed.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 30.—Under a proper condition of Government labor should not be an enemy of law and social organization. The laboring mind is not so utterly dense as to be unable to tell whether the law gives it equal protection and the same advan-

tages it affords to the other classes. If that were the case, a labor demonstration should be regarded as a demonstration for the maintenance of laws which protect the humblest laborer as much as the richest capitalist. When the Governments, by putting their troops under arms, recognize a possible war between labor and the system of laws, they also confess that the laws which arouse labor to revolt are not administered for the benefit of the whole Nation. The example of Europe should be a warning to this country. For the greater part of our National existence our laws have admittedly been equally just to labor and capital; and the consequence is that our workingmen have been the supporters of the republican system. But we have lately been too prone to follow the example of Europe in matters bearing on the relations of capital and labor. If that tendency is not checked, we may eventually find ourselves in a situation like that prevailing in Europe to-day.

Detroit Free Press, April 28.—Nine out of ten among these modern Anarchists are moved by no higher motive than to live at the expense of any who can be forced or frightened into the payment of tribute. These men are merely dangerous criminals who lack the power of organized effort and the prestige of a just cause. They should be hunted down and punished as more dangerous and less worthy of consideration than the ordinary murderer. The police force is not doing its full duty, and gives color to the claim that it has some of the lawless class in its own ranks. Any leniency shown fiends of the Ravachol stamp is only an encouragement to them and an increase of the public danger.

Dispatch from Paris, May 2.—In commenting upon yesterday's celebrations of May Day the Figaro to-day says that despite the peaceful character of yesterday's events, the people must not shut their eyes to the fact that the Workingmen's International Union revived yesterday's demonstrations to show that the workingmen are masters of the situation.

The Journal des Débats says: "The negative results of the manifestations ought not to inspire us too readily to a confidence which may prove misleading. There is nothing to justify the idea that we have heard the last of Anarchism."

The République Française says: "We must be prepared to face more serious trials and commotions in the future than those that occurred during the past week."

The Rappel says: "The Government should now recognize the calm attitude of the workingmen by studying their demands with a sincere desire to arrive at an equitable solution of the question involved."

London Speaker, April 23.—Socialism and Anarchism, though they are apt to be confounded, both in the popular mind and in the methods of half-educated workingmen interested in revolutionary politics, are two vitally different things. So far as the movement of Anarchy can be gauged, it is a small affair. Necessarily it cannot attain very wide dimensions, or even the small degree of secrecy it attains, until the contagion of betrayal sets in, would be smaller still. In France, moreover, where the advanced parties are led by men of the intelligence of Brousse, Guesde, Lafargue, and others, the Socialists would scoff at the very notion of being confounded with low criminals of the type of Ravachol, or with teaching of the Bakunin type which lies behind their purely predatory instincts and pursuits. Even in Germany, where, owing to the split between the old Parliamentary Socialists and the younger blood, Socialism seems to be on the eve of a "sea change," which may for a time destroy its force as a single coherent movement, there is no apparent set towards either the methodical madness of the Anarchists or the mere turbulence of street propaganda of the violent type.

MR. SMALLEY'S SEVERE OPINION.

London dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune, May 1.—They [the An-

archists] have, perhaps, set the working classes to thinking, and have shown how close is the logical connection between Anarchy and Socialism. I do not suppose that Mr. Henry George would approve of Ravachol's methods, but the interval which separates them is not, in fact, very wide. Both are enemies of society as it exists, and Ravachol is not the more dangerous of the two.

EFFECTS OF THE READING DEAL.

New York Herald, April 30.—Just as soon as the public gets accustomed to the advances which have been made in coal prices no doubt the Reading combination intends to push them up again. There is no reason why, owning or controlling 92 per cent. of the anthracite coal product, it should not do this, and there is every reason why it should. So far the combination has made this record in its juggling with the country's coal supply:

January 28 the price of stove coal was increased from \$3.65 to \$3.90 a ton.

March 16 the price of chestnut coal was increased from \$3.65 to \$3.90.

April 1 freight charges on all coal carried to the West were increased twenty-five cents a ton.

April 28 the price of stove coal was increased from \$3.90 to \$4.15 a ton, the price of egg coal from \$3.75 to \$3.90 a ton, and the price of grate coal from \$3.65 to \$3.75 a ton.

By these successive advances the combination has assured so far a profit for the next twelve months of something like \$6,000,000, or perhaps a little more.

New York Commercial Advertiser, April 29.—An estimate shows that through the Sugar Trust the people are thirteen million dollars a year poorer than they were, and without a doubt every Trust, if thoroughly examined, would be found to exercise a similar influence. How to deal with the evil it is difficult to say. The Committee of Congress that endeavored to obtain facts that would guide it in relation to the coal combination found itself unable to elicit any information. Other Trusts have slipped through the meshes of the law. The remedy, if there is one, must be radical, and that cannot be applied at once. But if the people will realize that Trusts are conspiracies to raise the price of products to the ultimate purchaser, the consumer, and that publications which make any other pretense do so in the interests of capitalists and not of the people, a start will have been made in the right direction.

Utica Morning Herald, April 30.—President McLeod boasts that the Pennsylvania "cannot interfere with our 92 per cent. of the trade," and President Roberts of the Pennsylvania says the policy of his company "is to maintain rates wherever possible, and when the price of coal is advanced, we shall charge the same as any other company." The consumer's situation is as plain as uncomfortable. He must pay what the coal combine asks, or find other fuel. That isn't what was promised him when the "deal" was effected. It isn't the situation depicted before the legislative committee. But it is the fact; and unless the Courts of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, or the Congress of the United States can open a way to relief, the period of higher coal is just beginning.

New Nation (Edward Bellamy's paper, Boston), April 30.—The pretense of the combine is that the expense saved by combination will enable the stockholders to secure their dividends without laying tribute upon the consuming public. The first step by way of retrenchment was to shut down all of its collieries three and one-half days each week. Then they gave the private owners of collieries half enough cars to get out their coal. This showed that the retrenchment plan of the combination included a forced reduction in the output, and consequently a forced increase of the market price of coal. This threw 60,000 miners in the Lehigh valley out of employment half the week. With a reduced business the ten repair and building shops of the combination in ten towns were put on half time. From the ten towns where the car shops are situated has been taken about \$75,000 a week by way of

reduced wages, cutting hundreds of families down to \$6 a week. The next step in the conspiracy is very simple. Having desolated 60,000 homes and a dozen towns, reduced production, and saved what will amount to several millions per year, the coal barons want more for their coal, and are getting it. And why not? . . . We do not wonder that the New York *Herald* is moved to ask wherein a strike of workingmen is worse than a strike of capitalists.

THE GREAT ELECTRIC TRUST.

Philadelphia Record, April 30.—Under an act of the New York Legislature, incorporating the "General Electric Company," nearly all the electric companies of this country have been consolidated into one gigantic Trust. This bill was passed by the Legislature solely with a view to this consolidation on the part of its promoters, and no sooner had the charter been granted than the leading electric companies announced that they had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, in accordance with its provisions. In return for the extraordinary privileges and concessions granted this monopoly in one of the forces of Nature, the Trust is to pay into the Treasury of New York State a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. upon its capital stock of \$50,000,000. This is a much lower tax than is paid by the industrial corporations in New York under general laws. This fact indicates that the Trust must have been a peculiar favorite with the Legislature and the Governor of New York. It is not very long since the authorities of New York prosecuted the Sugar Trust with the utmost rigor in the Courts of that State. As a result of this prosecution the original combination was compelled to dissolve, and the Trust took refuge under a charter obtained in New Jersey. In face of this history, the Legislature and the Governor of New York have created this electric monopoly and conferred upon it greater privileges than were enjoyed by the Sugar Trust, against which the judicial power of the State was so successfully exerted. Armed with this charter, the electric combination may set not only the people of New York but of the whole country at defiance.

THE LOTTERY'S DEFEAT—POWER OF MORAL SENTIMENT ILLUSTRATED

Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans), April 28.—The Lottery coffin, made of North Louisiana pine, is now prepared, with "At Rest" upon its stolen silver plate. With a Governor who led the forlorn hope in the legislative fight against this infamous monopoly, and a Legislature in sympathy, the lottery wheel will not be allowed to make a single revolution after Jan. 1, 1894. This corruptor of our people, not only in Louisiana but throughout the Union, this mother of idleness, thriftlessness, theft, misery, and suicide will then be consigned to the Potter's Field without one tear shed at its pauper funeral. The lessons of this victory are most encouraging. Let our fellow-Christians know, for one thing, that the Church began this fight, and in her proper field, in press, pulpit, and ecclesiastical court. Let none despair of the republic when assailed by moral peril, so long as there are within its borders faithful Christians, organized as churches of the living God. The victory teaches the power of a great principle to rally to its support good citizens of every persuasion. In this fight Jews, Catholics, and Protestants stood shoulder to shoulder. The President of the Anti-Lottery League and the Senator earliest in the fight are both Catholics; a Hebrew, one of the faithful among the faithless in the legislative halls; the first gun in the campaign was fired from a Methodist pulpit, and the most telling speech which rang through the land was made by a Presbyterian divine.

ENGLISH LADY CRIMINALS.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper (London), April 24.—The impulsive sentimentalists who raised

such a clamor for the premature release of Mrs. Osborne before her confinement ought not to be surprised that a similar plea has been advanced on behalf of Mrs. Montagu; and no contrast of the respective offenses of these two women will evade the disagreeable fact that if the one is released the other ought to be. It was urged that a lifelong wrong would be done to Mrs. Osborne's child if it was born in prison; the same argument is just as strong in the case of Mrs. Montagu's child. Should an appeal be made to Mr. Matthews on behalf of the second woman, it is difficult to see how he can logically refuse it, after his treatment of the first. The execution of justice continually brings suffering upon the innocent; but we cannot let off poachers who have committed a murder, or clerks who have committed forgery because their death or penal servitude may compel their families to go to the workhouse. When such pleas are raised the answer usually given is that persons who have responsibilities resting upon them should have considered results before they came into collision with law. Certainly, if the interesting condition of Mrs. Osborne entitled the Home Secretary to interfere with the ordinary course of justice, his action should have been deliberate and methodical. At the present time it is the custom only to release female prisoners whose accouchement is approaching if it is probable that their confinement in prison may prolong their sentence. Mr. Matthews himself admitted this. If he were ready to bring in a bill ordering the release of all female prisoners before confinement it would be then time to discuss the matter fairly; but Mr. Matthews has not the smallest intention of doing anything of the kind. He has ordered the release of Mrs. Osborne simply because she had rich and powerful friends. No valid palliation of her crimes can be offered. Her theft was of the most treacherous kind; her perjury was base and ungrateful to the last degree. Had she been a poor and friendless woman nobody would have thought about her unborn child. However great may be our sympathy and admiration for Captain Osborne, such feelings ought not to be allowed to interfere with the course of justice. Mr. Matthews has made not a few grave errors during his tenure of office; but his consent to release Mrs. Osborne is the worst of all. The condemned convicts to whom he would show no mercy were, after all, murderers; but in Mrs. Osborne's case the Home Secretary proves that under his rule there is one punishment for the rich and another for the poor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Republican State Conventions were held last week in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Missouri, Alabama, and Colorado.

In all these States except Colorado resolutions endorsing President Harrison's Administration were adopted; in the Colorado Convention the endorsement resolution was laid on the table, and the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Convention does hereby instruct its delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis to oppose by every honorable means the nomination of any man for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States who is not known to be heartily in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

No favor was shown for the free silver policy in any other State.

The Conventions in the two most important States, New York and Ohio, chose uninstructed delegations. It was intended by some of the President's friends in New York to insist on instructions in his favor, but this plan was abandoned when it became apparent that it would fail if the issue should be raised. In Ohio both McKinley and Foraker were chosen as delegates-at-large to Minneapolis.

In Maine (Mr. Blaine's State) the resolution endorsing the Administration closed with an

expression of belief that "the best interests of the party and of the country will be subserved by his (Harrison's) renomination and reelection." Some opposition to this being manifested, it was explained that the words were not meant to instruct the delegation to vote for Harrison, and they were permitted to stand.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), April 30.—The Republican Conventions held this week have added to the evidence heretofore given that the party is going into the coming Presidential campaign with a unity, vigor, and enthusiasm never surpassed. The fact has been gradually becoming clear as State Convention after State Convention has been held, and now, when nearly three-fourths of the States have spoken, the proof is indubitable. It is evident from the character of the speeches made and the enthusiasm which greeted every reference to the record and achievements of the party, and the great work which still lies before it. But more significant that this is the desire for unity and harmony, and the eager endorsement given to the well-known principles of the party in the Conventions' statement of political creeds. The platforms of the week's Conventions show no difference in the party's creed. If Colorado, with its large silver mining interests, is excepted, there is a general demand for an honest dollar, for an honest vote, and count of the votes, and for Protection as embodied in the McKinley Bill.

New York Tribune (Rep.), April 30.—Our Democratic contemporaries are trying to make it appear that the Albany Convention gave President Harrison less than his due. Their intelligent readers will not be deceived. What President Harrison has amply earned from New York Republicans is precisely what he has received from their representatives in Convention, and that is their gratitude and confidence and a frank and hearty avowal thereof. He certainly has not deserved from them a foolish effort to usurp the functions and dictate the proceedings of the whole party, and that is what he has not received. The New York delegation will carry to Minneapolis the determination and the ability to exert its legitimate influence, and no more, in the deliberations and conclusions of the Convention; and in consequence the choice of the Convention will be the choice of New York from the moment of its declaration. The country has learned to know General Harrison well. It knows that he will be contented with a result so reached, and that he would not be contented with a result reached in any other way.

New York Times (Ind.), April 29.—The Albany Convention put itself in a hypocritical attitude and made itself ridiculous by placing such a transparent mask of eulogy over an unconcealed enmity for President Harrison. The enmity itself is foolish and unreasonable, and due only to the disappointment of "Boss" Platt and his fellow-spoilsmen because they have not received all the favors they have asked for. Moreover, the action of the Convention indicates a lack of sagacity, as well as a lack of sincerity. There is no great sense in bestowing extravagant plaudits upon Blaine for purely imaginary merits and achievements, for Blaine is now a palpable impossibility as a Presidential candidate. But Harrison is not only the logical candidate, but he is the only available candidate for the Republican party, and he is the inevitable candidate of the Minneapolis Convention. It would have been better politics for the New York Republicans to recognize these facts and put themselves in an attitude distinctly favorable to his candidacy.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), April 28.—This instruction business has been sadly overdone. In the first place no State Convention has a right to instruct any delegates except those who are chosen at large. The district conventions alone can instruct the delegates who represent them. Furthermore instructions, no matter by whom given, should be taken as meaning merely that it was the belief of those who gave them at the time they were drawn

that the person named seemed to them the best man for the Presidency. But if the delegates thus instructed find, after they reach the Convention and have conferred with men from other districts, that the man whom their constituents favor is not the best person, they should drop him. That is what their constituents would do were they on the ground.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), April 29.—The Maine Convention congratulated the country on the Supreme Court's "vindication" of Hon. Tom Reed's count of a quorum. A majority in Congress may do many foolish, absurd, and even wicked things; but the Supreme Court has no power to prevent them. This is what the Supreme Court was obliged to decide in regard to ex-Speaker Reed's manufacture of a quorum, and the Maine Convention called this "vindication." But the Republican Convention of Ohio capped the climax of recklessness and absurdity in attributing to the McKinley tariff the large increase in exports during the last year. The returns of trade show that this increase consisted wholly of exports of wheat and corn to the famine-stricken regions of Europe, and that the exports of nearly all other American staples have seriously declined under the operation of the McKinley tariff. Had not the harvests of Russia and of other portions of Europe been blighted there would have been a dull market for the surplus wheat of Minnesota, and a sad showing for the McKinley tariff in the operations of commerce.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), April 29.—The lack of genuine enthusiasm for Harrison was powerfully emphasized when the [Ohio] Convention was being rounded up in a rousing speech from Foraker. The fiery orator did not fail in favorable mention of the President as a candidate for reelection; he spoke of him with highest praise and paused for the tumult of applause. He stood silent amid the multitude with his right arm extended aloft and his left hand pressed upon his madly throbbing heart, waiting for the response of enthusiastic men. He waited one second, two seconds, three—five—ten; but naught was heard save the hard breathing of the excited orator. There had been applause of a perfunctory sort at the mention of the President's name before, but there was none now. The name was received in dead silence. Then the orator dropped his extended arm, clapped his hands, and cried out: "Or if it be that matchless man from Maine"—and the rest of his sentence was lost in the roar and din of yells, the clapping of hands, and stamping of feet that came on round after round.

THOUGHTS FOR AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

New York Recorder (Rep.), April 29.—The platform on which the Republicans of New York go to the State is one of the strongest ever framed by a Republican Convention. Its strength lies in the fact that it is absolute truth. Mr. Harrison is endorsed. He has made his Administration respected at home and abroad. Mr. Blaine is warmly commended. What American does not love and admire Blaine? What American is not all the prouder because Blaine is his countryman? The great McKinley Tariff Act and the reciprocity policy are approved. Who would blot from the statute books the great measures that are preserving our home market and giving us the markets of countries in sympathy with us?

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), April 29.—As to the tariff there is a significant difference in the expressions employed. In Colorado stress is laid on reciprocity without reference to Protection. New Jersey, on the other hand, has an abiding faith in Protection, and refers to reciprocity only as an incident of Mr. Harrison's Administration. Maine endorses both the tariff and reciprocity policy. Missouri and Nebraska are silent. New Hampshire endorses the McKinley Bill, and also declares in favor of free trade in articles which we cannot produce, and of reciprocity. These Republicans were not good enough to explain where the money to pay pensions is to come

from if we put a prohibitory duty on competing articles and admit all others free. It is very clear that some of the States appreciate the McKinley Bill for its two or three free trade features, and others only because it favors monopolies.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), April 29.—Every American voter knows what he is voting for when he supports the Republican party at the polls, and he knows that what he thus votes for is neither corrupt nor chimerical, but in every way calculated to promote the best interests of his community and country.

Syracuse Standard (Rep.), April 30.—The management of Republican politics in New York has not corresponded of late years to the greatness of the State or to its important relation to the political contests of the Nation. The management has been that of a man and a faction, and the object of management has been to exalt a man and a faction.

New York Voice (Proh.), May 5.—Among the delegates from New York City to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, June 7, is John Reisenweber, who runs a palatial ginmill at 987 8th avenue, corner of 58th street. Saloon-keeper John Reisenweber has long been the Republican leader of the aristocratic 19th District, which contains such noted temperance Republicans as Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Rev. Madison Peters, and Rev. J. E. Price. Although these reverend gentlemen do not personally visit "The Circle," as Leader Reisenweber's saloon is called, for orders from the district "boss," yet they are active supporters of the ticket he represents and have made no public protest at being represented by him in the National Convention. Mr. Reisenweber, besides being the Republican leader of the 19th District, is its representative in the County Executive Committee. He is in every way a worthy leader of the "only party that ever did anything for temperance," his bar being fitted up in magnificent style and having behind it two dapper barkeepers, one of whom ornaments his expansive shirt front with a diamond stud.

REPUBLICANISM IN ALABAMA.

New Haven Palladium (Rep.), April 30.—Most people will be apt to believe that the Republicans of Alabama ought to have been able to get on with one State Convention, but it appears that this was not the view which was entertained by those on the spot, so they determined to enrich themselves by holding two. And fine times they had. The entertainments were continued for nearly twenty-four hours, President Harrison was "endorsed," and delegates were "instructed" for him, besides a variety of other useful labor, including a determination not to put up a State ticket this year. One Convention accused the other of attempting to sell out to the Democrats, but there is no record of a retort in kind.

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY.

The platform adopted by the Illinois Democrats (Springfield, April 27) embraces the following declarations:

We endorse to the fullest extent the patriotic Administration of Grover Cleveland, and declare without reservation our full and complete approval of the views contained in his Message to Congress on the tariff of 1887.

We congratulate the Democracy of Illinois and the whole country upon the great triumph achieved by the Democrats of Illinois in the election of that grand man, patriot, soldier, and statesman, Gen. John M. Palmer, to the Senate of the United States. And should it be deemed expedient to come to the great West for a candidate for the Presidency to lead the Democratic hosts to victory, we commend him to the favorable consideration of the National Democratic Convention, and instruct our delegates to that Convention to present his name and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

RESOLVED, That the delegates chosen by this Convention to the Democratic National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit on all questions and candidates in accordance with a vote of a majority thereof.

Chicago Herald (original Palmer organ), April 29.—A distinguished Kentuckian once

said that the Democratic party was an army of lions led by jackasses. A majority of that section of the Democratic party which assembled at Springfield on Wednesday acted like an army of jackasses led by William R. Morrison and W. C. Goudy. Two-thirds of its members were instructed to favor the nomination of John M. Palmer for President. Two-thirds of its members were conscious of the fact that if the Democrats are to hope for success in the National election next fall they must have a Western candidate. Yet nine-tenths of them yelled themselves hoarse over a platform that practically retired Senator Palmer from the Presidential race and carried through without a word of protest a delegation to the Chicago Convention which is composed largely of Morrison and Cleveland men. A great party never blundered more stupidly or threw away a good cause more lightly. Constituted as the delegation is, the *Herald* sees but a faint prospect that Senator Palmer's name will be presented to the National Convention. This delegation is packed in the interest of Morrison and Cleveland. There are not more than ten Palmer men in the lot. In the astounding series of blunders that led up to his retirement as a Presidential possibility Senator Palmer himself was not wholly blameless. He wrote too much, and he talked too much. In particular, he wrote and talked too much in favor of the ill-advised candidacy of Grover Cleveland. He was taken at his word by his enemies, and his friends fled like sheep before his numerous epistles in behalf of the New York impossibility.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), April 29.—In practically retiring General Palmer from the Presidential field the Illinois Democracy has added greatly to the probability of Mr. Cleveland's selection by the Chicago Convention. The Springfield Convention undoubtedly gave expression to the genuine sentiment of the Democrats of Illinois in the action it took in this matter. General Palmer is deservedly popular, and should the nomination for any reason come West the people who have more than once followed his leadership would gladly tender him as a standard-bearer to the National Democracy. But in Illinois, as in Indiana and throughout the country, the feeling is with Cleveland. He embodies within himself the great issues of the impending campaign, and no other Democrat is so close to the people.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), April 30.—It is claimed that two-thirds of the members of the Convention were instructed for Palmer, but that they were hoodwinked and driven off sheep-fashion into the Cleveland camp by his shrewder political managers. That is a reflection on the intelligence of the delegates. The truth is that the enthusiasm for Palmer so much talked about prior to the meeting of the Convention was inflated and shining soap-suds. When the bubble was touched it burst, and all that was left of it was one resolution to the effect that if the nominee was a Western man Palmer should be taken, and another to the effect that the candidate must be selected from the East. A majority of the delegates to the State Convention were instructed for Palmer. Their action proves the inutility and weakness of instructions. After the delegates met and canvassed the situation they came to the conclusion that the men who gave them their instructions were a little too "previous," and so they wisely disregarded them, establishing thereby an excellent precedent.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), April 28.—The Hillites made their fight in the name of Palmer, and they won the day. Of course a sop in the way of mild compliment was thrown to Cleveland, but the Convention was ruled by the friends of Palmer. Little Bennie Cable cut a ridiculous figure trying to head off the Palmer movement by quoting something the old gentleman said to him a few days ago in favor of Cleveland. The Senator is as crafty now as he was in 1868, and played the same game. He is as foxy in character as in his

adornment, and his head has not lost its cunning. His name will go before the National Democratic Convention in the hope that the two New York candidates will kill off each other and the inheritance come to the antique junior Senator from Illinois.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), April 30.—According to the *Chicago Herald* there are only ten anti-Cleveland men in the Illinois delegation. The *Herald* is a rabid, anything-to-beat-Cleveland paper, and is not open to the suspicion of exaggerating the Cleveland victory at Springfield.

New York Sun (Dem.), May 2.—The managers of the Cleveland third nomination campaign, who care nothing for the Democratic party except as an instrument of their project, now propose to repeal the two-thirds rule by insidious attacks, as a step towards the desired object of selfish scheming. They succeeded at St. Louis, with the patronage of the Administration, in breaking down the one-term rule. That departure resulted in deserved defeat at the polls. But these guerilla politicians who masquerade as Democrats learn nothing from such lessons. They require sterner instruction, and they will get it at the Chicago Convention. There never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when it was more important than now that the two-thirds rule should be enforced rigidly. It applies to all candidates alike, and gives abundant opportunity for conference among delegates in deciding the nomination wisely. Under this calming influence there is little danger of the Convention being stampeded by any sudden impulse or rush of fictitious enthusiasm.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), April 29.—Editor Watterson says, in a published interview, that Mr. Gorman went to the St. Louis Convention of 1888 as Mr. Cleveland's personal representative, and that "he took with him out of Mr. Cleveland's hands a cut-and-dried platform, ignoring the President's Message of December, 1887, ignoring the Mill's Bill, and reiterating and reaffirming the tariff straddle made at Chicago in 1884." The Kentucky editor further avers as of his personal knowledge that Mr. Cleveland was so distrustful at that time of the tariff issue "that within ten days after he sent his great Message to Congress he caused an interview to be prepared taking the backbone out of it, and that this was withheld upon the urgent advice of friends." This ought to make Free Traders doubt the infallibility of their fetch, but probably it will not.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), April 30.—The Civil Service Reform League, which has been holding its annual Convention at Baltimore and which has reelected George William Curtis as its President, is evidently getting ready to make sultry weather for President Harrison. Mr. Curtis, in his speech reviewing the progress of Civil Service Reform, referred to the Navy Department under Secretary Tracy as the one sole department in which the pledges of the Republican platform and candidate had been made good. Speaking of the general treatment of the subject, Mr. Curtis says: "The present Administration came into power, not with the usual vague platitudes upon the subject, but with a definite promise of reform and the distinct pledge to fulfill its pledges. But it celebrated the success of its party with a wild debauch of spoils, in which its promises and pledges were the meats and drinks that were riotously consumed." Taking their cue from this vigorous characterization of Headsman Clarkson's régime, the other League speakers, in referring to the Baltimore Post Office affair, and other notable instances of violation of the spirit and letter of the Civil Service Law, called things by their right names and handled the Administration's civil service delinquencies without gloves. In this connection the correspondence between William Dudley Foulke and the Presi-

dent, in which the latter declines to commit himself to any definite programme on the further extension of the classified service, is given publicity. The natural inference from all the proceedings of the League is that its active spirits will notify the Republican National Convention by proclamation or otherwise that promises made before election, to be broken after, had better not be made at all, and that a candidate that has fooled the public once on this subject of Civil Service Reform will not be able to fool them again. The civil service reformers appear to be very much in earnest, and their earnestness certainly bodes little good to President Harrison's candidacy.

Louisville Commercial (Ind.), April 30.—President Harrison has never written a letter so full of devotion to Civil Service Reform doctrines as Mr. Cleveland wrote before his first nomination, but in comparing his practical dealings with the civil service and what he has accomplished in keeping that service in good condition with Mr. Cleveland's record in the same line, the most zealous civil service reformer cannot justify a preference for Mr. Cleveland's achievements. It is difficult under our Constitution to bring the offices required to be filled directly by the President under such a system as the reformers of the Civil Service Association favor, and they should apply their efforts to extending the system so as to cover the minor offices. There is nothing in the way of that, and Mr. Curtis and his colleagues ought to direct their efforts to create a public opinion which will bring that about.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The President sent the following communication to the Senate on April 26:

To the Senate:

I have received the resolution of the Senate of April 23, requesting that if not incompatible with the public interest, I inform the Senate what steps have been taken toward the securing of an international conference to consider the question of the free coinage of silver at the mints of the nations participating in such conference, or as to the enlarged use of silver in the currency system of said countries, and that I transmit to the Senate any correspondence between the United States and the Governments upon the subject; and in response thereto beg respectfully to inform the Senate that in my opinion it would not be compatible with the public interest to lay before the Senate at this time the information requested, but that at the earliest moment after definite information can properly be given all the facts and any correspondence that may take place will be submitted to Congress. It may not be inappropriate, however, to say here that, believing that the full use of silver as a coin metal upon an agreed ratio by the great commercial nations of the world would very highly promote the prosperity of all their people, I have not and will not let any favorable opportunity pass for the promotion of that most desirable result; or, if free international silver coinage is not presently attainable, then to secure the largest practicable use of that metal.

New York Tribune (Rep.), April 28.—No advocate of free coinage can deny that it would be infinitely safer and more effective if the great commercial nations should unite therein. But it is obvious that the financial necessities which are now powerfully impelling Great Britain toward some arrangement would be abated for a time, if not indefinitely postponed, should the United States take upon itself all the responsibilities and risks of free coinage. That step would at once alter the monetary relations between Great Britain and India, would impart to silver a higher though fictitious and temporary value, would induce great speculation in that metal, and would encourage hopes that the burden which now oppresses British commerce might be removed at the cost of the United States alone. It is so clear that free coinage here would prevent any international agreement on this subject that a veto of a free coinage bill would be justified for that reason alone, if there were no other. The President might say with truth that such an act would at this time do infinitely more to defeat the efforts of the United States in the international field than the publication of any correspondence, and would, therefore, be more emphatically "not compatible with the public interest."

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE FOLEY ACT.

Northern Christian Advocate (Syracuse), April 27.—The liquor men's bill fathered by Assemblyman Foley was passed in the Senate as one of the closing acts of the session. A caucus of the majority had been held the night before, and reluctant members had been coerced into consenting to support the bill and kill amendments by the consideration that if amended it would have to go back to the Assembly, where its fate would be doubtful. The Foley Bill was subjected to so many changes and restorations first and last that it may be well to call attention to its leading features as finally adopted. These were reviewed in an appeal to the public by ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, Chairman of a joint committee representing thirteen reform societies in New York City. Some of the objections urged by him are the following: The bill was prepared in the interest of the liquor-dealers, with the aim of extending their traffic. Licenses can be obtained in spite of Excise Boards, making it "as easy to enter into the saloon business as to open a butcher-shop." There is no limit to the number of licenses that may be taken by one person; any wealthy brewer may open as many saloons as he pleases. There is no requirement for the closing of saloon doors on Sundays or during other hours, when selling is illegal. The Civil Damage Act is virtually annulled, and no real Local Option is provided for. The concessions to the rum-sellers are by the bill made inapplicable "where the majority of voters vote for local Prohibition"; but this amounts to nothing, for there is no such thing done as voting for local Prohibition except by the indirect method of electing No-License Excise Commissioners, and under the Foley Act Commissioners could be judicially compelled to grant licenses. An independent Democratic journal of New York characterizes this bill as "more favorable to the liquor interest than any law ever before placed on the statute-books of this State." After pointing out that it does not require the closing of saloon doors on Sunday, and does not forbid the giving away of liquor on that day, this paper editorially remarks: "It would apparently be possible under such a law to pay for any amount of drink in a saloon on Saturday night and occupy the place in consuming it, and in revelry on Sunday." Mr. Saxton pointed out to the Senate that Sunday-selling would also be made possible by the granting of hotel licenses to saloons, which is facilitated by the Foley Act. Nothing but a veto by the Governor can now prevent this wretched measure from becoming the law of the State.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (New York), April 25.—The new law falls far short of the expectations of its promoters because the provision permitting selling on Sunday, and the so-called "spy clause" in the original bill have been stricken out, and there is for that reason a feeling, somewhat generally expressed, that very little has been gained in the direction of liberal legislation. That is not the correct view. It is an excellent law so far as it goes, better in all respects than the disconnected, inconsistent, and, in some respects, absurd laws it supersedes. While in those things affecting the public interests it is more stringent and better defined than the old law, it abolishes some of the ridiculous restrictions now imposed, and affords greater protection to the licensee in the exercise of such rights as are accorded him. . . . The refusal of a Democratic Legislature to permit selling on Sunday is an evidence of the fact long since patent to every student of the subject, that the Sunday question is not a party one. Democratic legislators, as well as Republican, are compelled to defer to the prejudices of the constituencies they represent. The member from a country district cannot be influenced in his action as a legislator by the public sentiment that prevails in the large cities of the State. He thinks he is responsible

only to the public opinion that exists in the district which elects him. When this fact is realized, and the effort of those who demand a liberal law is concentrated upon a movement to secure for every city or community the absolute right to regulate and administer its local affairs, and not until then, will there be hope of a modification of the existing restrictions upon Sunday selling.

THE DEMAND FOR THE RENOMINATION OF ST. JOHN.

New York Voice (Proh.), May 5.—If there is anything the Prohibition party needs just now above all others it is something that will arouse "the old bitterness of '84" and reawaken "the intense prejudices that grew out of that campaign." Remember that those prejudices were not against St. John as a man, but as a candidate; it was not his personal characteristics that stirred up the bitterness, but it was what he did, and for what he did the Prohibition party was responsible. The prejudice against him was a prejudice against the party, and to seek to avoid it is as foolish as it would be to try to row up-stream without agitating the water. Great political campaigns are not to be won for the right without stirring up the devil. It takes heat as well as light to grow a party as well as other things. They have one continuous day for six months up at the North Pole, but no man has started a truck garden up there yet. But some one says, "we have no right to ask the sacrifice again from St. John." "We have no right," forsooth! Who is this *we* for whom it is thus assumed he is to make the sacrifice? If it is meant by this that we, the individuals who make up the Prohibition party, have no right to ask from him such a sacrifice in *our* behalf, we concede the point. But we are not asking it in *our* behalf; we are asking it in behalf of three million homes overshadowed with an unspeakable curse; of mothers and fathers by the myriad who mourn the hour that their boys were born. We ask it in behalf of that America for which the blood of patriots was shed at Bunker Hill and for which a million lives were not too dear a sacrifice. We ask it in behalf of civilization itself, which, like the fabled rivers of India, seems running into a blind morass that swallows up all progress. We have no sacrifices to ask of St. John; but we believe that God has, that America has, that millions of fathers and mothers have; and we believe that John P. St. John cannot and will not refuse to heed those calls.

THE REPUBLICAN RESPONSE.

Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.), April 27.—The Prohibition *Voice* cries out, "Why does GOD ALMIGHTY give us such men as John P. St. John if not to lead us upon supreme occasions? . . . Nominate him, and there is not a newspaper in America that can ignore his campaign. We want him, we must have him, and every 'No' he utters makes us want him all the more." Probably the *Voice* does not understand his "No." The first question of the *Voice* is one we all give up, except that we have our doubts about GOD ALMIGHTY giving us such men as John P. St. John. His presence in the world is rather an indication that GOD ALMIGHTY was not paying attention at that time. But it is true that no newspaper in America can ignore his campaign if he makes one; there is not one that will not be asking him how much he is receiving for indirectly trying to lure away a certain number of votes from one party to give them to another party; his whole interest in the campaign would be in the money he received for making it. Of all the first-class frauds in the United States, John P. St. John is about the biggest.

THE O'NEIL DECISION.

Atlanta Journal, April 29.—Among the decisions last week rendered by the Supreme

Court of the United States was one affecting the inter-State traffic in liquor, which is of general interest. It is the final decision of a case that had long been before the Courts. For several years prior to 1882, one John O'Neil, of Whitehall, N. Y., had been shipping spirituous liquors in jugs and other packages, sealed, to parties in Rutland, Vt., which is not far from Whitehall. His business was a licensed and lawful one in New York, but Vermont was and still is a Prohibition State. Some of his consignments of liquor were paid for in advance; others sent by express, C. O. D., and the money collected at Rutland. O'Neil was arrested and tried at Rutland, in a Vermont State Court, on charges of unlawfully selling liquor in that State on several hundred occasions. He was convicted of 457 offenses of this kind and sentenced to fines and 28,836 days, or 79 years' imprisonment. On appeal to a higher Court, about twenty-five years of his imprisonment were knocked off, but still leaving fifty-four years. And this decision was sustained by the Vermont Supreme Court. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that O'Neil was conducting an inter-State commerce, which Congress could only regulate. But that Court, too, by the decision of the majority, refused him relief, holding that the sale was completed in Vermont and did not involve any question of Federal jurisdiction. But Justice Field rendered an able dissenting opinion. He held that, until the passage of the recent act of Congress, allowing the several States to regulate inter-State commerce in liquor within their several limits, the Vermont Courts were prohibited from interfering with it, and that O'Neil's was inter-State commerce. He also held that the sentence of O'Neil was in conflict with that clause of the Constitution of the United States forbidding "cruel and unusual punishment." The probability is that it will be a long time before O'Neil will sell any more liquor in Vermont.

New York Herald, April 28.—It is noteworthy that, in the O'Neil case, only seven Justices sat. Death had vacated Justice Bradley's seat, and Justice Lamar was absent on account of illness. It is further significant that the four majority Judges expressed no opinion on the views of the 14th Amendment advanced by the three dissenting Judges. They held that there was no occasion for such opinion. When the Court shall be called upon to meet the issue with a full Bench, it will be no surprise to the *Herald* if the minority now represented by Justices Field, Harlan, and Brewer is enlarged into a majority.

THE WORLD'S SHERRY WINE SUPPLY.—*Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, April 25.* copies from a European liquor trade organ a careful review of the Spanish sherry wine trade. So-called sherry wine, as everybody knows, is one of the commonest drinks sold in saloons. All the genuine sherry wine comes from Spain, and practically the whole supply is sent out from the port of Cadiz. "The shipments from Cadiz to all parts during the year 1891," it is stated, "were 68,680 butts, against 60,063 last year, and 55,130 in 1889."

THE CANADIAN PROHIBITION COMMISSION.—A preliminary meeting of the Prohibition Commission was held at Montreal the other day. After duly organizing in ship-shape, it was solemnly resolved to visit the cities of the United States and the cities and towns of Canada, for the purpose of inquiring into the administration of laws pertaining to the liquor traffic. So far as we are informed, the Commissioners came to this decision without undue snickering in their sleeves or otherwise. Perhaps they are not able to catch the full absurdity of the farce from the inside, but it is quite apparent from the taxpayers' standpoint, although it excites indignation as well as mirth. The Commissioners are not to be blamed, of course, for accepting a pleasant outing at good pay, but no words are too strong to characterize the action of the Government in taking

this dishonest and expensive method of shelving the Prohibition question for a couple of years. The Commission and its contemplated labors are entirely unnecessary. All needed information is at hand, if the Government really wants it—which it doesn't. It the temperance people of Canada (who control enough votes to defeat any Government) had half as much spunk as the liquor-dealers, they would resent this piece of humbug as it deserves.—*Toronto Grip, April 30.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

New York Times, April 28.—The most interesting, perhaps, and, at any rate, the most practically important incident of the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Grant Monument was Gen. Horace Porter's report of progress. Since General Grant's death the total subscriptions had amounted, before General Porter took charge of the work, to about \$150,000. By systematizing the business of canvassing for subscriptions, which had never been pursued at all systematically, and by pushing the project with his remarkable and characteristic energy General Porter was enabled yesterday to report, as the result of a month's work, an addition of \$200,000 to the amount that had been raised since General Grant's death. General Porter's prediction does not seem to be at all hazardous that within another month, or by Memorial Day, the balance required will have been subscribed. As the indispensable factor in this result General Porter will be entitled to the thanks as well as to the congratulations of all his fellow-citizens for having removed a reproach that New York has suffered to rest upon itself ever since it asked to be made the burial place of General Grant upon condition of erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

Philadelphia Times, April 30.—New York has now taken a step in the fulfillment of its promise to honor the remains of Grant, from which it cannot recede without positive dishonor. It is a blistering reproach upon the people of that city that this great work has been so long delayed; and every citizen of the National metropolis who is interested in having it honored by the people of the country should feel that the early completion of the Grant Monument is a supreme necessity. Had the appeal been made to the people of the Nation for contributions to erect a monument to Grant over his remains in Arlington Cemetery, the response would have been general and generous alike from patriotic civilian and soldier; but when New York assumed that the remains of Grant should go to Riverside Park because it assured the speedy erection of the noblest monument of the country, it was simply disgraceful for the people of that city to appeal to others to aid them in the work. There was nothing patriotic in the movement of New York to furnish Grant a burial-place. It was purely a question of business, and as such it is the obvious duty of the people of that city to complete it.

Charleston News and Courier, April 28.—Of Grant as a soldier the South has no complaint to make. Had his career ended at Appomattox we might have cordially joined in this celebration of his birthday. Of Grant as President, the less said in this connection the better, for we allude to the celebration only to note the pleasing fact that it was not considered necessary by either of the orators of the occasion to abuse the South in order to tickle the ears of their audience. Indeed, Mr. Depew seems rather to have been inspired by the idea that the greater the conquered the greater the conqueror. He pays high tribute to Lee and admits that military critics of other countries have awarded him a higher place as a General than Grant; although, as a matter of course, Mr. Depew does not admit the justice of this criticism. We are willing to trust to the verdict

of history, not only as to the respective merits of Lee and Grant, but as to the merits of the struggle and its conduct on either side. While the war lasted we had no friends. The whole world was against us. In the quarter of a century that has passed since its close opinion has at least begun to change. The heroism and endurance of our people against overwhelming odds for four long years has challenged the admiration of the world, and the thought is gradually forcing itself on mankind that such heroism and endurance could not have been born of wrong.

THE RELEASE OF FERDINAND WARD.

Albany Express, April 30.—To-day Ferdinand Ward completes his sentence for the wrecking of the Marine Bank and the frauds of the firm of Grant & Ward, and will be released from Sing Sing Prison. It is certainly a coincidence of some interest that this extraordinary criminal should regain his freedom in the same week which marked the laying of the corner-stone of General Grant's monument. Seven years have elapsed since General Grant died. Eight have passed since the crash which followed the failure of Grant & Ward, and certainly it is somewhat remarkable that Ward should go free within a few hours after the people of New York had assembled to dedicate the monument which is expected to be regarded as a shrine for coming ages. Ten years ago General Grant seemed to be in the amplitude of his fortunes, material and physical. He was the picture of robust health. In a large measure the cares of life seemed to have been shed. He had an office high up in the First National Bank building on Broadway and Wall street—on the first floor of which were the offices of Grant & Ward,—but his business cares were not exacting or laborious. For the first time he was taking life with ease. His martial career was over. He would never again be called to take a political office. He was sought by the greatest in the land. His advice in party affairs was invited, but he had put behind him the worry and distractions of politics. He was a guide and a friend—not one in the hurly-burly of political strife. Down on the ground floor of the building where his office was situated he believed the firm of young men was engaged in legitimate enterprises which would secure such ample competence for his declining days that he would not have to appeal to his countrymen even for the rewards which a grateful Nation joyfully bestows upon those who perform valiant service in its behalf. But the explosion came. General Grant awoke to the fact that he was penniless. When the full force of the disaster was visible he was not able to command \$100. The necessities of his family were so plain that Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, in leaving the house, besought the General to accept the contents of his purse to meet his current expenses.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARIES.

Berlin Börsen-Courier, April 12.—All who rightly value true friendship will be interested in knowing that to-day is the hundredth anniversary of one of the very best friends of all of us—of a most industrious collaborer with each of us in business affairs, of the chosen messenger of our thoughts at every family reunion, of a friend, indeed, that has become absolutely indispensable in all matters,—the telegraph. When the death in Göttingen of Professor Weber, one of the discoverers of the electro-magnetic telegraph, was announced not very long ago, it was with involuntary surprise that we were reminded that telegraphing is only a recent invention, although we can hardly imagine now how the world can get along without it. But the electro-magnetic telegraph, though the most perfect apparatus for public use, was not the first one of the kind. The earliest of telegraph systems that had practical application has its centenary to-day. Optical and acoustic signaling was known in ancient times, and had been resorted to in various ways

with success. But the honor of so developing such means of signaling as to make it practicable to transmit ideas for long distances belongs to the French nobleman Claude Chappe. In April, 1792, he submitted to the National Convention a memorandum explaining an optical telegraph system. Favorable action in regard to it was taken in April, 1793. But a considerable time elapsed before Chappe's idea was carried into practical execution. It was not until the summer of 1794 that the first line of telegraph, from the Louvre in Paris to Lille, was set up. The apparatus consisted of three large movable beams or arms, so connected with one another that the most varied characters could be formed. The middle arm was about three meters long, and at its centre was a pivot revolving upon a post. The other two arms were each about half as long as the central one, and were attached to its ends in pivots. There were twenty of these semaphores in the line between Paris and Lille. By means of this first telegraph the news of the surrender of Condé to the French (Aug. 29, 1794) was carried from Lille to Paris in twenty minutes, at the outside. Other important news of events at the theatre of war in the north was communicated to the Convention with unheard-of rapidity, and thus the Republic was enabled to be constantly a step in advance of its foes. In 1795 steps were taken to establish a more comprehensive system. Later the telegraph was introduced into England, and a line was constructed between London and Portsmouth. In 1832 it was adopted in Prussia. Berlin and Coblenz were connected by a line of seventy stations.

Paris Petit Journal, April 9.—It is proposed to celebrate this year at Vienna the fifth centenary of the invention of playing-cards, which, according to tradition, were invented in 1392. Addresses on the origin of playing-cards and important matches will be some of the features of the celebration. We have said tradition, because there is no historical proof of the claim that playing-cards were invented in the 14th Century as an amusement for the crazy Charles VI. of France. The opinion seems to be well founded that they were in use long before Charles's time. However that may be, the history of playing-cards is a reversal of the ordinary course of things. Generally inventions are at first simple, and become, as years roll by, more complicated. In the time of our mad king there were seventy-eight cards in a pack. This number, by a gradual evolution, was reduced to fifty-two. When there were seventy-eight cards twenty-two of them had symbolical figures, and consequently names, which made the use of them more difficult. When the French Revolution was at its height, and royalty was at a decided discount, the kings and queens were given new names. The four kings were replaced by four figures wearing Liberty caps and called respectively the Genius of War, the Genius of Commerce, the Genius of Peace, and the Genius of the Arts. The four queens became liberties—of Professions, of Marriage, of the Press, and of Religions.

"JOURNALISM."

Boston Weekly Journalist.—Young man wherever you are, if you are contemplating going into journalism, learn first one or two important axioms:

1. Every other newspaper man will cut your throat if he can. He would be deeply horrified should you endeavor to reciprocate.
2. When you have a story to sell, dispose of it as you would a bushel of potatoes, or a horse. Know what you are to get in return for your wares. You would not wait till the potatoes were eaten and the horse dead, to make your bargain.
3. It is not "fine writing" that the newspapers want. "A nose for news," you will be told, is preferable. Get to be a scandle-monger, a divorce-hunter, an exposé-spotter,—take your stories to the office, and your name

may be emblazoned on the "monuments of fame."

4. Develop an extra amount of cheek, gall, effrontery, and impudence. Be able to walk up to a man and ask him if his wife has not run away with his best friend. Do it with a smile of innocence, and if you are not shot, you will make a New York reporter, as they are.

New York Sun, May 4.—Mrs. Kraemer would answer no questions put by the reporter. When he asked if it was true that she had been married three times, once to Mr. Kuessner, in the West, once to Mr. Klein, in this city, and a third time to Mr. Felix Kraemer, she said:

"I decline to answer that question. It relates to my private affairs, and they are the concern of no one."

"Is it true that you have sold this house?"

"It is not. It is mine, and I am living here now."

Further than this Mrs. Kraemer would say nothing.

THE GREEK PRESS.—Deschamps has published in the *Revue Bleue* an essay on the press of Greece which would be interesting if it were true. Unfortunately the article is no more accurate than the articles in the *Débats* attributed to the same writer. Deschamps assigns to Athens journals that are printed in the provinces, and to the provinces some that are published at Athens. But this is not the chief defect. He makes the number of Greek journals two hundred, although it is less than fifty, including the weekly publications of very small size issued in some chief places. Athens, the capital, has a smaller number of political newspapers and reviews than Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, or Rouen. There are not more than eight or ten political journals in the capital of King George, and recent attempts to increase the number have failed. In the provinces the condition is worse; with the exception of one newspaper at the Piræus, there is not a single daily or a single review deserving attention. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a current belief that, relatively to the number of inhabitants, there is no country which has so many journals as Greece. It was because of this belief that a Turkish statesman, some time ago, in a circular of which the fame is not yet dead, remarked that the atrocity of the Turks in Greece had been unduly magnified and exaggerated "by the 117 journals" of that country.—*Il Diritto (Rome)*.

DUTIES ON WORKS OF ART: AN INSTANCE.

—Mr. Henry G. Marquand imported from England not long ago a bronze statue of Eros, eleven inches high, for which he had paid \$1,100. The Collector imposed a duty of 45 per cent. on it, classing it as a manufacture of metal. Mr. Marquand appealed to the Board of Appraisers and they decided to admit the statue free as an antiquity, as it was made about 250 B.C. The Collector appealed from this ruling to the United States Circuit Court and Judge Lacombe has decided that the object is dutiable at 15 per cent. as a piece of metal statuary. So Mr. Marquand must pay \$165 for the protection of American metal-workers against competition from rivals dead two thousand years.—*New York Critic*.

TROUBLESOME SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

—The *Christian Statesman* says: "The Iowa Legislature struck out the Sabbath-closing clause in its appropriation for the World's Fair, apparently because of the influence upon its committee of Seventh-Day Adventist sophistries." This class of religionists has arrayed itself against the movement to close the Exposition gates on the Sabbath. It would sooner see the continental Sabbath, with all its evils, introduced into this country than surrender its narrow and sophistical notion in regard to the day which should be observed as the Sabbath. It thus practically allies itself with the saloonists and all the forces in the land which make for disorder and unrighteousness.—*St. Louis Mid-Continent*.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Burnham (The Rev. Nathan Clark). L. P. Mercer. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, May, 9 pp.
- Beecher (Mr.) as I Knew Him. Seventh Paper. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, May. With Portrait.
- Clay (Henry) as Speaker of the House. Mary Parker Folletti. *New England Mag.*, May, 5 pp.
- Couture (Thomas). George P. A. Healy. *Century*, May, 9 pp. Illus. The artist and his works.
- Democracy, The Poet of. John Burroughs. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 9 pp. A favorable estimate of Walt Whitman.
- "Hermann (Father)." Theodora L. L. Teeling. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 25 pp. Sketch of the illustrious Carmelite, Père Augustin du Saint Sacrement.
- Ingalls (Mrs. John James). Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men. V. Stuart Mosby. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, May. With Portrait.
- Kenricks (The Two). The Very Rev. J. C. O'Hanlon. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 25 pp. Sketch of the two illustrious prelates.
- Lind (Jenny) in Northampton. Elizabeth le Baron Marsh. *New England Mag.*, May, 11 pp. Illus. Reminiscences of forty years ago.
- Luini (Bernardino). Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman. *Century*, May, 4 pp. Illus.
- Manning (Cardinal): The Last of the Three Great English Cardinals—His Special Work. Arthur F. Marshall. B.A. (Oxon.). *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 13 pp.
- Palmer (Alice Freeman). Kate Upson Clark. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, May. With Portrait.
- Pope, The Life and Poetry of. *Lyceum*, Dublin, April, 4 pp.
- Whitman (Walt), An Estimate of. *Overland Monthly*, May, 6 pp.
- Whitman (Walt), William S. Walsh. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 2 pp.
- Whitman (Walt.), William H. Garrison. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 4 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- American Catholics and the European School Question. The Right Rev. Mgr. Jos. Schroeder, D.D. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, May, 28 pp.
- Architecture, The Beginnings of. Hyland C. Kirk. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 15 pp. Illus.
- Art, and What California Should do About It. Douglas Tilden. *Overland Monthly*, May, 6 pp.
- Artist Series (American). Carl Marr, J. H. Dolph, and Herbert Adams. W. Lewis Frazer. *Century*, May, 3 pp. Illus.
- Attic Poet (An). Edward Lucas White. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1 pp. A poem.
- Casco Bay, The Romance of. I. Herbert M. Sylvester. *New England Mag.*, May, 12 pp. Illus.
- Colleges (Our), Personal Economics in. Floyd B. Wilson. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 4 pp.
- Denominational Education in Prussia. *Lyceum*, Dublin, April, 2 pp.
- Education (the Higher), The True Purpose of. Timothy Dwight. *Forum*, May, 13½ pp.
- Emerson Thoreau Correspondence (The)—The Dial Period. F. B. Sanborn. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 20 pp.
- Golden Fleece (The). Julian Hawthorne. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 59 pp. Story.
- Harvard Intercollegiate Team of 1891 (the), The Training of. John Corbin. *Outing*, May.
- Heiress (An Intercepted). Frederic M. Bird. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 15 pp. Story.
- Madonnas (Celebrated). Margaret R. Ludlow. *Chaperone*, May, 5 pp. Illus.
- Music in the Seminary. The Rev. H. T. Henry. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, May, 11 pp. Discusses the position which music should hold in the curriculum.
- Music, The Development of, in America. Anton Seidl. *Forum*, May, 8 pp.
- Pansophy, The Apostle of. *Lyceum*, Dublin, April, 3½ pp. The educational system of Comenius.
- Press (The) of San Francisco. J. P. Cramer. *Californian*, May, 22 pp. Illus.
- Severn's Roman Journals. William Sharp. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 14 pp. Sketches from Joseph Severn's Consular Diaries and His Times.
- Tennyson and the Nineteenth Century. Lewis W. Smith. *Californian*, May, 9 pp. With Portrait.
- Traveling-Correspondent (The). W. J. C. Meighan. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 7 pp. (Journalist Series.)
- Trinity College Ter-Centenary. *Lyceum*, Dublin, April, 5 pp. Presents data of Trinity College, Dublin, to help Irish Catholics to decide what share they should take in the Ter-Centenary celebration in July.
- Violin (The) for Ladies. Alice Wellington Rollins. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May 2 pp.
- World's Columbian Exposition (the), Architecture at. Henry Van Brunt. *Century*, May, 18 pp. Illus.

POLITICAL.

- American Republics (the), The Progress of. William Eleroy Curtis. *New England Mag.*, May, 12 pp.
- Bering Sea Controversy (The). Gen. B. F. Butler and the Marquis of Lorne. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 21 pp.
- Business Partner (My), the Government. U. D. Eddy. *Forum*, May, 7 pp.
- Chinese Question (The) Again. The Hon. John Russell Young, Late U. S. Minister to China. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 7 pp. The special point insisted on is, "American policy toward China should be based upon the same lines as American policy towards England or France."
- Coinage Law (the Present), The Threat of. Senator W. F. Vilas. *Forum*, May, 9½ pp.
- Free Coinage and the Loss of Southern Statesmanship. J. C. Hemphill, Editor *Charleston News and Courier*. *Forum*, May, 5 pp.
- Free Coinage, The Blight of Our Commerce. The Hon. Michael D. Harter. *Forum*, May, 4 pp.
- German Emperor (The) and the Russian Menace. Poultney Bigelow. *Century*, May, 2 pp.
- Gerrymander (the), The Slaying of. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 4 pp. Palliatives vain—must be rooted out.
- Party Government on Its Trial. Prof. Goldwin Smith. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 13 pp.
- Political Régime (The Dissolving). William Nelson Black. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 8½ pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Abbott's (Dr. Lyman) New Progressive Orthodoxy. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, May, 10 pp. Boston Monday Lecture.
- Cathedral (the American), The Significance of. Bishop H. C. Potter. *Forum*, May, 8½ pp.
- "Christ" Alone (the Title), On the Use of. S. M. Warren. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, May, 5 pp. Considers the propriety of using "Christ" alone or "Jesus" alone, in speaking of our Lord.
- Christ, The Personality of. The Rev. J. J. Quinn. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, May, 4 pp. An exposition of the dogma.
- Church and State in France. The Very Rev. J. Hogan, D.D. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 23 pp.
- Daniel (The Book), Its Prophetic Character and Spiritual Meaning. Willard H. Hinkley. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, May, 6 pp.
- India, The Peoples of. S. F. Dike. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, May, 12 pp. Their religions, etc.
- Prophecy, The Catholic Idea in. The Very Rev. A. F. Hewit, D.D. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 28 pp. The Church foreshadowed in facts, and events foretold in predictions of the Prophets.
- Temporal Power (The) Historically Considered. The Rev. Thomas Hughes. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, May, 12 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Alcoholism, The Treatment of. Dr. F. R. Fry. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 4 pp.
- Analogies (Natural). S. V. Clevenger, M.D. *Am. Naturalist*, March, 16 pp.
- Astronomers (Catholic). The Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 13 pp. Sketch of Catholics eminent in Astronomy, in refutation of the charge that the Church is the antagonist of Science.
- Botany (After Dinner). Louise Chandler Moulton. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 2 pp.
- Dipsomania. Dr. L. W. Baker. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 3 pp.
- England (Old), Village Life in. Reuben G. Thwaites. *New England Mag.*, May 15 pp.
- Fecundation, Phenomena and Development of. H. J. Webber. *Am. Naturalist*, April, 24 pp.
- Inebriate Diathesis (the), Notes on the Origin of. Dr. T. L. Wright. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 5 pp.
- Inebriate (the Alcoholic), Hospital Treatment of. Dr. J. W. Grosvenor. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 11 pp.
- Inebriate (the), Is There a Climacteric in the History of? Dr. L. D. Mason. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 5 pp.
- Morphinomania, Treatment of. Dr. E. W. Mitchell. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 8 pp.
- Nomenclature (Rational). Editorial. *Am. Naturalist*, April, 1 pp.
- Opium Disease (the), Some New Studies of. Dr. T. D. Crothers. *Quar. Jour. Inebriety*, April, 12 pp.
- Opiates, the Use of, Some Contra-Indications for. Marie B. Werner. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, May, 5 pp.
- Plant Physiology, The Two Schools of, as at Present Existing in England and Germany. E. L. Gregory. *Am. Naturalist*, March, 7 pp.
- Zoology (North American), Record of. J. S. Kingsley. *Am. Naturalist*, April, 8 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- California, The Railway-Industry in. Jos. T. Goodman. *Overland Monthly*, May, 15 pp. Illus.
- Colonies (the), Hard Times in. *Overland Monthly*, May, 3 pp. Convict experiences.
- Famine (The) in Russia. The Hon. Charles Emory Smith, U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 11 pp. Deals with the "facts as they are."
- Idleness and Immorality. E. L. Godkin. *Forum*, May, 9 pp.
- Immigrants, Incalculable Room for. Edward Atkinson. *Forum*, May, 11 pp.
- Immorality, Does the Factory Increase? Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Forum*, May, 6 pp. Answers in the negative.
- London Society. Lady Jeune. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 10 pp.
- Opium, and Its Votaries. The Rev. Frederick J. Masters, D.D., Supt. Methodist Chinese Mission of San Francisco. *Californian*, May, 15 pp. Illustrated by flash light photographs taken in the dens.
- Opium-Den Pictures—How They Were Taken. *Californian*, May, 4 pp. Illus.
- Rome (Ancient) Private Life in. Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 13 pp.
- Shaker Community (A). James K. Reeve. *New England Mag.*, May, 4 pp. Describes the Union Village, Ohio.
- Standard Oil Trust (the), Ten Years of. S. C. T. Dodd, Solicitor of the Trust. *Forum*, May, 11 pp. The main purpose of the article is to show that the Trust decreased prices.
- Woman's Exchange: Charity or Business? Lucy M. Salmon, Prof. of History, Vassar College. *Forum*, May, 13 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Alaska, Twenty-Five Years of. Ivan Petroff. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 2 pp.
- American Turf (The): The Race-Courses of the East. Francis Trevelyan. *Outing*, May, 12 pp.
- Bank System (the Canadian), Advantages of. D. R. Wilkie, Gen. Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada. *Forum*, May, 9 pp.
- Bermuda in Blockade-Times. Charles Hallock. *New England Mag.*, May, 7 pp.
- Bicycling. Thomas Stevens. *Lippincott's Mag.*, May, 7 pp.
- Black-Buck in India. Clarence B. Moore. *St. Nicholas*, May, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Buck-hunting.
- Canoe and Gun, A Day with. Nomad. *Outing*, May, 3 pp.
- Chicago Stock-Yards (The). P. J. O'Keefe. *New England Mag.*, May, 13 pp. Illus.
- Columbus (Christopher). I. The Age in which He Lived. Emilio Castelar. *Century*, May, 12 pp. Illus.
- Columbus (Christopher): The Prophecy—The Offer—The Acceptance. Richard H. Clarke, L.L.D. *Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev.*, April, 32 pp.
- Columbus, On the Track of. Horatio J. Perry. *New England Mag.*, May, 11 pp.
- Confederacy (the), Home Scenes at the Fall of. David Dodge. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 9 pp.
- Fiume. *Chaperone*, May, 4 pp. Illus. A sketch of the seaport of Hungary.
- Fire-Risks on Tall Office Buildings. Edward Atkinson. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 7 pp.
- Flower-Shows (California). Edward J. Wicksor. *Overland Monthly*, May, 8 pp.
- Forty-six Footer (the), The Evolution of. George A. Stewart. *Outing*, May, 5 pp. Illustrated by Fred S. Cozzens.

- German Ocean (the), From, to the Black Sea. (Continued). Thomas Stevens. *Outing*, May, 5 pp.
- Glaciers (Some American). I. Charles R. Ames. *Californian*, May, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Gold, California's Discovery of in 1841. John Murray. *Overland Monthly*, May, 5 pp.
- Gold-Fields (The) of Ecuador. Russell F. Lord. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 64 pp.
- Gold Kings (the), The Rule of. The Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 10 pp. Advocates the free coinage of silver.
- Hayre (from) to Paris, By Wheel. Part I. J. W. Fosdick. (Illus.) *Outing*, May, 6 pp.
- Homesteads of the Blue-Grass. James Lane Allen. *Century*, May, 13 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Kentucky homes.
- Horseback Sketches: May Rides. Jessie F. O'Donnell. *Outing*, May, 2 pp.
- King-Fish (a), A Bout with. Ed. W. Sandys. *Outing*, May, 3 pp.
- Maryland National Guard (The). Hanson Hiss. *Outing*, May, 6 pp.
- Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Henry Shaw School of Botany. Anna Hinrichs. *Chaperone*, 16 pp. Illus. A Sketch of Henry Shaw and his labors.
- Napa Soda Springs (The). Henry R. Trevor. *Californian*, May, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- National Guard (The) of California. C. C. Allen, Brig.-Gen., N. G. C. *Californian*, May, 23 pp. Illus.
- Nicaragua Canal (The)—History and Technique. William L. Merry, Consul-General Republic of Nicaragua. *Californian*, May, 9 pp.
- Ocean Traffic by the Erie Canal. Edward P. North. *Forum*, May, 74 pp.
- Palm Valley. George H. Fitch. *Californian*, May, 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Patti's Castle, A Day in. Florence Wilson. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, May, 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- San Francisco, Street Characters in. Francis E. Sheldon. *Overland Monthly*, May, 11 pp.
- Seriousness, A Plea for. *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 6 pp. Argues that it is levity, not gayety, that is the matter with us a people: too much loud laughter, and too little joyousness.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Aristotle and Ancient Educational Ideals. T. Davidson. C. Scribner's Sons. (Great Educators' Series.) Cloth, \$1.00.
- Atvatabar, The Goddess of: The History of the Discovery of the Interior World and Conquest of Atvatabar. W. R. Bradshaw. Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. J. F. Douthitt. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Beowulf, An Anglo-Saxon Epic Poem, Translated from the Heyne-Socin Text by John Leslie Hall, Prof. of English and History in the College of William and Mary. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Blowpipe Analysis. J. Landauer, Member of the Imperial German Academy of Naturalists. Authorized English Translation by James Taylor. Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.
- China (North), A Winter in. T. M. Morris, D.D. Introduction by R. Glover, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Columbus and Beatriz: A Novel. Constance G. Dubois. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Columbus, the Discovery of the New World by, The Story of. Compiled from Accepted Authorities by Frederick Saunders, Librarian of the Astor Library. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, Illus., \$1.00.
- Crayon Portraiture: Complete Instructions for Making Crayon Portraits. James A. Barhydt. The Baker & Taylor Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Electricity and Magnetism, A Treatise on. James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., Honorary Fellow of Trinity College and Late Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. \$8.00.
- Erdmann's History of Philosophy, An Outline of. Henry Churchill King, A.M., Professor of Philosophy in Oberlin College. Based upon the English Translation. Edited by William S. Hough, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Minnesota. Macmillan & Co. Pamphlet, 30c.
- Gesture and Pantomimic Action. Florence A. F. Adams. Edward S. Werner. Illus. \$2.50.
- Greek History, New Chapters in. Based upon the Latest Archaeological Discoveries. Percy Gardner, Prof. of Classical Archaeology and Art, Oxford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.
- Ground Arms! The Story of a Life. From the German of Baroness Bertha von Suttner. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$1.00.
- Indian Gems for The Master's Crown: Containing the Indian Devotee and His Disciples, and From Bondage to Freedom. Miss Droese. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 80c.
- Kant, The Philosophy of, as Contained in Extracts from His Own Writings. Selected and Translated by John Watson. H. Holt & Co. (Modern Philosophers Series.) Cloth, \$2.25.
- Literary Reader (Cathcart's). A Manual of English Literature. George R. Cathcart. Amer. Book Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.15.
- Man (A) and a Woman. Stanley Waterloo. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Physical Education in the Public Schools. An Eclectic System of Exercises Including the Delsartian Principles of Execution and Expression. R. Anna Morris. Amer. Book Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Playhours and Half-Holidays, or Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York and Incumbent of Danby. Illustrated by Coleman. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Pratt Portraits: Sketched in a New England Suburb. Anna Fuller. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.
- Princess (The). A Medley. Tennyson. With Introduction and Notes by Percy M. Wallace, M.A., late Professor of English Literature. Macmillan & Co. 75c.
- Revolutionary History, Fragments of: being Hitherto Unpublished Writings of the Men of the Revolution. Collected and Edited Under the Authority of the District of Columbia Society, by Gaillard Hunt. Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn. \$2.50.
- Sicily, The History of, from the Earliest Times. Edward A. Freeman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., LL.D. Vol. III. The Athenian and Carthaginian Invasions. With maps. Macmillan & Co. \$6.00.
- Somerset Religious Houses (The). W. A. J. Archbold, B.A., LL.B., Late Scholar of Peterhouse. Prince Consort Dissertation, 1890. Cambridge Historical Essays. No. VI. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.
- Swiss Highlands (the), Our Life in. John Addington Symonds and His Daughter Margaret. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Current Events.

Wednesday, April 27.

The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill.....In the House, consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill is continued..... Republican State Conventions are held in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Colorado.....John P. Altgeld, of Cook County, is nominated for Governor by Illinois Democrats.....Joseph Jefferson delivers an address on dramatic art at Yale College.....Annual election of the Union Pacific Railway in Boston; Jay Gould and Russell Sage reflected to the Board.....The corner-stone of the Grant monument is laid in New York City, in presence of many thousand people; President Harrison spreads the mortar, Chauncey M. Depew and General Porter deliver addresses, and State and National troops and the monitor, *Miantonomah*, participate in the exercises; Secretary Elkins, Señor Romero and others make speeches at the Grant dinner at Delmonico's.....The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge makes an address at the Middlesex Club's observance of General Grant's birthday in Boston.....Governor McKinley speaks at a Grant celebration by the Americus Club of Pittsburgh.

The Ravachol Jury are blamed for the mildness of their verdict.....A motion to advance the Woman Suffrage Bill in the British House of Commons is defeated, 175 to 152.

Thursday, April 28.

In the Senate, the Choctaw award is discussed; the nomination of T. Jefferson Coolidge to be Minister to France is sent in by the President.....In the House, no quorum present.....The Republican State Convention is held at Albany; Messrs. Depew, Platt, Miller, and Hiscock are chosen Delegates-at-large, without instruction.....The Republican State Convention of Missouri nominates Major William Warner, of Kansas City, for Governor, and instructs its Delegates-at-large for Harrison.....The side-wheel steamer *Florida* goes ashore off Atlantic City.

Explosions of dynamite bombs occur in France, Belgium, and Italy.....A motion is made in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath to impeach the Minister of Justice.....The Deeming trial is begun in Melbourne.

Friday, April 29.

In the House, the Sibley Bill is considered.....Another earthquake shock is felt in California.....Senator Hill arrives in Albany.....In New York City, the Senate and House Immigration Committee takes the testimony of Col. Weber, Commissioner of Immigration.

Many Anarchists are arrested in France, Spain, and Italy.....Another plot against the lives of Prince Ferdinand and Premier Stambouloff is said to have been discovered in Bulgaria.....A number of dynamite bombs are found in Paris.

Saturday, April 30.

THE LITERARY DIGEST completes its IVth Volume.....The House discusses the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.....The Governor of New York signs the New York City Election Inspectors Bill.....A Nashville mob takes a negro from jail and hangs him.....The United States practice cruiser *Bancroft* is launched at Elizabethport.....In New York City, the annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution takes place.....The Lotus Club gives a dinner to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, its ex-president.....General C. McC. Reeve, Western States Commissioner for the distribution of food in Russia returns and tells of his work.....Ferdinand Ward is released from Sing Sing.

Minister Smith makes a report on the American contributions for relief of the Russian famine sufferers.....Dynamite explosions in Switzerland and Italy.....It is reported that the German bark *Thetis* is lost with all but of her crew.

Sunday, May 1.

A proclamation by the President announcing the completion of reciprocity arrangements with Honduras is made public.....Missionary Mass-Meetings are held in Omaha, preliminary to the opening of the Methodist General Conference.....In Chicago, three red flags borne in the May-Day parade are seized by the police and their bearers arrested.....A jury in Sioux City sustains the rates fixed by the Iowa Railway Commission.....In New York City, seventy excise arrests are made; the law is violated as usual.

May-Day passes off in Europe without any serious disturbance; a few dynamite explosions occur, but only slight damage is done.....In England, Mrs. Osborne is released from prison.....British troops capture Tonitaba after sharp fighting.

Monday, May 2.

The Senate transacts a little routine business only.....In the House, under suspension of rules, the Free Binding-Twine Bill and some others are passed; the Bill to admit certain foreign-built vessels to American registry is passed.....The Conference Committee of the two Houses reach an agreement concerning the Chinese Exclusion Bill.....The Methodist General Conference begins at Omaha.....Granite cutters and quarries throughout New England go on strike.....Annual commencement exercises of Princeton Theological Seminary begin.....Bishop McDonnell is formally installed in Brooklyn.....In New York City, the Actors' Fund Fair opens at the Madison Square Garden.

Deeming is convicted of wife-murder at Melbourne.....Two houses in Liège are partially wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

Tuesday, May 3.

In the Senate, the report of the Conference Committee on the Chinese Exclusion Bill is agreed to.....The House passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.....The presidents and executive boards of the Southern Farmers' Alliance meet in Birmingham, Ala.; it is understood that the prevailing sentiment favors the third party movement.....Severe storms, causing loss of life, occur in the West.....Reports on the Church Constitution are presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Omaha.....A fifteen-year-old boy confesses having murdered and robbed Hayden in Newark, N. J., last Saturday.....The Pavers' Union of New York City orders its members on strike.

The Spanish Cabinet urges a law for the trial of dynamiters without jury.....The Newfoundland Legislature continues by resolution the tariff discrimination against Canada.....The Queen arrives at Windsor from her Continental journey.

"It will be the English people's Word Book."—THEO. W. HUNT, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Princeton.

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Inadequate and Adequate Definitions of Important Words—The Swedenborgian and All Other Class or Special Terms Defined by Qualified Specialists.

[Definitions which appear from time to time in this column are covered by the copyright of The Standard Dictionary. These definitions have not passed their final revision.]

"I am at a loss to get at a correct meaning of the word **chic**. My Webster defines it as follows: **chic**—[F]. Good form; style, [slang].

"Can this be a full definition? I frequently come across it in magazine reading where the sense seems wholly different from the definition here given, evidently carrying the idea of talent, originality, something beyond the ordinary. I know that the word has a far wider meaning in French. Would you be so kind as to let me see the definition of the word as prepared for The Standard, as I am a subscriber for this work.

"New YORK. JOHN E. ELLSWORTH."

The following is our definition of the word:

chic—*n.* 1. Originality and taste, exhibited as in ornament, decoration, or dress.

"What **chic** really means is neither 'style,' form, nor 'fashion,' so called, but originality combined with correct taste and a complete absence of affectation."—*New York Tribune*, March 3, '92, p. 16, col. 6.

2. A talent for rapid and effective art work; facility and cleverness in execution, as distinguished from talent.

"When a girl doesn't feel very strong, . . . no amount of **chic** is going to help."—*Howells' Hazard of New Fortunes*, vol. I., pt. II., ch. 4, p. 169. [H. '90.]

3. Brightness or cunningness of manner; pertness; knowingness. 4. [Only in French use.] (1) Action suited to or befitting rank or station; dignity or nobility, as of an act. (2) Gallantry or bravery; chivalrous courtesy. (3) The employment of one's own ideas; imagination.

"A term frequently used by painters [is]: 'To work with **chic**, that is to say, to paint without a model, to compose a picture from imagination.'—*PATENOIRE*, French Minister to U. S., in letter to *Standard Dictionary*, March 25, '92.

The word was originally French art slang, but has gradually expanded not only into the foregoing senses, all more or less colloquial or slangy, but into various local uses, as "swagger" in London, "gorgeousness" or "sumptuousness" (of attire) in Vienna and Berlin, and "genuineness," as of a particular brand, in Japan.

chic—*a.* 1. Natty, as in dress; stylish. 2. Possessed of taste and originality; hence, having facility or cleverness, as in decorative work. 3. Bright, pert, or cunning, as in manner; saucy. 4. Possessing or characterized by nobility or dignity.

"It was very **chic** . . . for him [MACMAHON] to have preferred to resign the chief magistracy of the Republic . . . rather than to affix his signature to a measure . . . which injuriously affected the welfare and the status of his old comrades."—*New York Tribune*, March 13, '92, col. 9.

5. Brave or chivalrous, as in manner or conduct. 6. Well or appropriately done or said; as it should be. [Colloq. or slang in all uses; see the noun.]

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